THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Richmond Calamity

Mr. Seward in Japan.

His Reception by the Mikado

A "Page of Secret History."

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THE RICHMOND FIRE.

Additional Particulars—Hunting Among the Ruins—Origin of the Fire—Thrilling Scenes.

The Richmond papers continue to be filled with particulars of the awful casualty at the Spotswood Hotel on Sunday morning last. From Wednesday morning's mail we extract the following:—

PULLING DOWN THE WALLS.

On Sunday afternoon, it being generally believed that Messrs. Ross and Hines were among the killed, steps were taken by the Knights of Pythias, to which order they both belonged, to have the bodies disinterred at the earliest practicable moment. Nothing could be done that evening, as there was still a smouldering fire beneath the bricks, but on Monday the work was commenced.

SEARCHING FOR THE REMAINS OF THE DECEASED.

The task of digging up the *debris* in order to recover the remains of the dead was performed under the supervision of Masonic and Pythian committees. They were guided in this work by a diagram of the hotel in the possession of the proprietors. Mr. Ross' room was No. 43, just above the Express office; so the men working under the supervision of the Masons and Pythians, and those employed by the Express Company, worked together. Several times it was thought that the remains of one or more persons had been discovered, but the bones having been collected in a box and examined by physicians, were pronounced not the bones of a human being. At one place quite a number of fragments of bones were found together, and with them some coat-buttons and what appeared to be burnt cloth. It was finally conceded, however, that these were probably the remains of the contents of boxes which had been burned in the cellar of the express office. This morning the examination of the *debris* will be resumed.

NOBLE ACTS.

When the ladies and children rushed forth from the hotel in their night clothes and barefooted, several gentlemen offered to divest themselves of their coats and shoes to shield the poor creatures from the piercing cold. Mr. De Lave, of the troupe now performing at the theatre, gave his coat to the wife of Captain McPhail, having seen that his own daughter was out of danger, and Mr. J. E. Towers supplied his (Captain McPhail's) daughter with shoes and carried her to a place of safety. Generous merchants sent the sufferers word that whatever they might need could be had at their stores, begging that nothing be said about the money. In marked contrast to these noble deeds, however, was the conduct of a well-known dry goods merchant, who refused to let a sufferer have anything for his family without the cash. It is hard to resist the temptation to publish the name of such a person.

STATEMENT OF THE NIGHT CLERK.

Mr. John H. Knowles, the night clerk of the hotel, yesterday made the following interesting statement. It is a good account of the origin of the fire, and gives a clear insight into the condition of affairs from the discovery of the flames until the last man who escaped left the building:—

"At eleven minutes past two o'clock I sent the colored nightwatch, Patrick Bird, up to the servants' apartment to awake the washerwomen, whose duty it was to scour the hall.

"Pat had to go up to the third story and down the back stairs to get into the servants' apartment, and after he had been gone a little while he came running back and told me the house was on fire. Mr. J. B. Renauld, who was in the office at the time, and myself immediately ran up stairs. We broke open the pantry door and saw the flames issuing from one corner about half-way up the ceiling. The stove pipe had evidently set on fire the shelving, as it ran into the wall amongst it. The flames were confined to one corner of the room, and had made little progress. They might easily have been extinguished with five or six basins of water if they had been at hand. I ran back into the passage for water, but found the hydrant frozen up.

"The room in which the fire originated was used as a pastry-room, and to keep the silver ware. Failing to get any water from the hydrant, I snatched a basin that I found filled with water in the kitchen. I ran back into the room and threw this on the flames, but it turned out that the dishes had been washed in it and that it was greasy. It made the fire worse—for it flared up as if oil had been thrown upon it. I ran through each passage shouting fire, loud as possible and knocking at the doors. I ran over the house three times from top to bottom. I woke up those on the first floor last. Subsequently I went up to the fifth story to my own room, hoping to save my trunk. I got hold of it and dragged it down to the dining-room (second) floor, when I was taken deadly sick from exhaustion and suffocation and commenced vomiting, and was forced to leave it there.

"My room was on a line with Robinson and Hines', and on the same floor. I saw nothing of either of these gentlemen. It was impossible to tell who had come down and who had not, unless one had had time to have gone in each room, as there was so much confusion and noise. Ross' room was 43, fourth floor, directly over the Southern Express Company's office. If he had awakened he could have easily stepped out of his window on the roof of Grant's building and escaped. Mr. Thomas, the agent of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was in a room just two doors from Ross', which fronted on the main hall. He paid his bill after tea Saturday evening, and was to have left for Washington on the 8:15 train, which, unfortunately for him, on account of the ice blockade in the Potomac, did not leave. He was up until half-past 12 o'clock with some friends, and went to bed after bidding them a hearty 'good Christmas.' Ross went to bed between 10 and 11. There was no one in the room with him, and he must have perished without awakening.

"Messrs. Pace and Farris roomed together in No. 37, which was also on the fifth floor. I did not see Farris at all that night. Pace went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. Robinson sat up until between 11 and 12 o'clock, then got his key from me and retired. Mr. Hines came in about 1 o'clock, and immediately went up to bed. Did not see either of these after the fire broke out.

"Everybody in the house had sufficient time to escape if they could have been awakened sufficiently to have comprehended their danger.'

THE MIKADO UNVEILED.

Mr. Seward's Extraordinary Interview with the Ruler of Japan.

We published recently an account of Minister Delong's diplomacy in Japan, whereby the Mikado was induced to grant ex-Secretary Seward a reception, an honor entirely without precedent in the history of the Japanese Court. The New York *Tribune* to-day publishes a long account from a Yeddo correspondent, from which we take the following extracts:—

THE RECEPTION.

The following personages were present:—The Mikado, Mr. Seward, the Prime Minister, Mr. Delong, Chief Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shepard, Ishibashi, the Sword Bearer, the Mikado's Secretary, and the entire Privy Council (Dai-jo-kwan). The conversation, as prearranged, was as follows:—Mr. Delong briefly saluted the Mikado and his Majesty as briefly replied. The Minister then spoke thus:—

I have the honor to present to your Majesty the Hon. William H. Seward, a citizen of the United States, who, being on his travels in the East, is sojourning for a few days in Japan. Your Majesty having graciously invited him to this audience, it is altogether unnecessary that I should dwell upon the character or fame of this eminent statesman.

The Mikado next expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Seward's safe passage "across the great ocean," and Mr. Seward responded in these words:—

Your Majesty:—I am deeply impressed with this gracious reception by the sovereign at the ancient and interesting capital of this populous, prosperous, and emulous empire. I pray your Majesty to accept my earnest wishes for your personal health and happiness, and for the unity, peace, and continued prosperity of Japan.

To which, in return, the Mikado:—

You have been so long connected with the Government of the United States that any suggestions you can make towards promoting friendly intercourse between Japan and the Treaty Powers, I trust you will freely make to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Seward replied:—

I thank your Majesty for so kind an invitation to confer with his Excellency the Prime Minister on international affairs. Your Majesty is aware that in visiting the empire I wear no authority, and bring no message. As a citizen of the United States, studying the adjacent countries in the Pacific Ocean, and in the Asiatic continent, I shall be expected by the President of the United States and my fellow-citizen to avail myself of all facilities which may be afforded me for learning as well as I can what policy and measures may have a tendency as well to secure the happiest possible relations between Japan and the United States, as also to promote civilization and progress throughout both hemispheres. With this view I shall gratefully receive any information or suggestions his Excellency the Prime Minister may be pleased to favor me with, and, in return, it will give me very high pleasure to express myself with becoming deference, but at the same time without reserve.

The Mikado then turned to Mr. Delong, and said:—

I am glad to see you in such good health, fulfilling the duties of your office.

The Minister answered:—

I thank your Majesty for your kind congratulations upon my health, and upon my discharge of the responsibilities committed to me by my Government. That discharge is rendered easy and pleasant by the courtesy, attention, and frankness of your Majesty's Ministers, and especially the eminent Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom I am more immediately brought into relations of personal intercourse. Permit us to salute your Majesty.

The conference was over, and the visitors withdrew. All things considered, nothing could have been simpler and more satisfactory. The observations of the Mikado were at least as cordial as, and not a particle less spontaneous than, those which European monarchs are in the habit of addressing to their visitors, and if Mr. Seward's remarks were not distinguished by that glowing eloquence with which he has sometimes thrilled an American Senate, it must be remembered that the occasion was not favorable to the logical development of ideas, and that he suffered under the necessity of repeating a series of prescribed phrases. His desire to meet the ruler of Japan was gratified in the most complete and complimentary manner. Not only was the incident without precedent in the annals of this country, but it was attended with circumstances that showed an unusual abandonment of established customs.

INNOVATIONS UPON PRECEDENT.

It is true that the Mikado remained seated during the interview, but he was entirely unveiled by screen or curtain. Up to this time, even the foreign ambassadors had only been allowed to look upon a part of his person at a time—the lower extremities or the face being always concealed. And instead of being surrounded by ostentatious emblems of power and supremacy, his only visible attendants were a single guard and the officer who supplied him with the manuscripts containing his share in the conversation.

WOMEN AND WAR.

How the Franco-Prussian War Was Not Prevented—An American Lady Involved in the Preliminaries—A Page of Secret History.

The Washington *Patriot* of yesterday publishes a curious story which it calls a page of secret history:—

The world does not know that the war which has inflicted such untold calamities upon two great nations, and turned back the hands of progress on the dial of civilization, might, and probably would, not have occurred but for a cause entirely personal, and involving the ambitious aspirations of one of our own countrywomen. His Majesty Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precocious talent for music and her fine voice. After completing her studies abroad, she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise.

Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and in 1860 became attached to the opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity, and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage the Duke of Saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past or with her American nativity.

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the trone of Spain is no secret. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. But after the marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of high honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the court at Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach his Majesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. After some discussion, the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification:—"Except if, in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," etc. Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But the persons who are familiar with all the facts attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present, his Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied:—"So far so good; but his Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes, or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen—*never*, NEVER."

THE REV. ALBERT BARNES.

Reminiscences of His Morristown Career.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes from Morristown, N. J., as follows:—

The news of the death of the much-beloved former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this place, the Rev. Albert Barnes, touched many a heart among those to whom he had ministered. Although it is now almost forty years since he left Morristown, Mr. Barnes never entirely forgot his first charge, and was, up to a few days before his death, in active correspondence with many of his former parishioners. Owing to the blindness which of late years overtook him, Mr. Barnes was obliged either to resign the pen entirely or else to avail himself of the mechanical means—termed a writing machine—which, with some labor and much patience, would aid him in guiding and directing his pen. The writer has now before him a letter not yet a month old, written by the reverend gentleman by means of his machine, and yet bearing but little evidence of having been written by a blind man.

From a church manual of the Presbyterian church of Morristown, compiled by Mr. Barnes and printed in 1828, I find that Mr. Barnes was the fifth pastor installed as such over the Presbyterian Church of Morristown, after the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Johnes in 1743. Mr. Barnes was ordained and installed in February, 1825. He was then quite a young man, a native of Rome, New York, and this was his first charge. His efforts to increase the fold of the church, and the way in which his labors were blessed shortly after his entering upon his ministry, were almost superhuman. He is remembered here as a man of indomitable energy, perseverance, and hearty faith in the rightness of his work. His detestation of the sin of intemperance soon brought him into an almost perilous prominence, in those days of laxity in this regard. Most persistently and bitterly did he fight and oppose the use of liquor in any shape. It is related of him that, having occasion to join a number of his brethren of the ministry for the discussion of matters relative to church affairs, he found them commencing business by taking what was termed a little "tod." This he protested against so earnestly as to cause an entire revulsion of feeling as regarded the use of liquor by the clergy, and before long, owing largely to his efforts, the little "tod" was banished, at least from synod meetings. Mr. Barnes once addressed his Morristown congregation in the following words, "I find I am the pastor of nineteen distilleries and some twenty grogshops, and I find in the Bible where the future habitation of such men shall be." Before very long many of the distilleries and grogshops changed hands.

About the year 1827 an effort was made at Monroe, a village near Morristown, and where many of Mr. Barnes' congregation lived, to abate, to a certain degree, the use of liquor, and an association known as the "Monroe Temperance Company" was formed. The members of the company were bound under solemn oath to drink *not more than one pint of whisky a day*, whereas, before, from two to three pints was considered a fair allowance. Mr. Barnes, in his letter to the writer before mentioned, alludes to this company, and terms it the "germ or seed of the temperance cause in Morris county." To tell even a few of the many characteristic actions done by Mr. Barnes would occupy too much space in your columns, but I must refer to a single one to show his power of convincing. In the course of a sermon he alluded to a party of apprentices employed in Morristown, who he said were in the habit of going to their master's shop on Saturday night, and there playing cards and drinking, thus consuming the entire night and part of the Sunday morning. Should he feel called upon, he added, no doubt he could give names. The bolt struck home to more than one batch of apprentices, and the fear of their names being given out in church set many a youth's heart quaking. Silently and one by one did these conscience-stricken boys go to the clergyman, and after acknowledging their guilt, beg him not to mention "just their name." The practice received a sudden stop, and was not for many years renewed. Unfortunately, however, it leaked out that the shot had been sent at random, no names being known, or any shop suspected, save in so far as it was known that such was the general practice.

The great disruption of the Presbyterian Church of America, from whence sprung the Old and New Schools, may almost be said to have had its origin in the old Presbyterian Church of Morristown (where, as was most meet, the now united synods met last fall for the first time for the transaction of business), and to trace it still further down the revolt began in a sermon entitled the "Way of Salvation," preached by Mr. Barnes in that church on February the 8th, 1829. This sermon was followed by another called the "Sovereignty of God," and not only were the two incendiary discourses printed in the Morristown *Palladium of Liberty*, a paper of that day, but they were also scattered in pamphlet form all over the country. These sermons coming before the congregation of the First Church of Philadelphia, a committee came to Morristown, and after hearing him (unknown to Mr. Barnes) tendered him a call to their church. This he accepted, and for nearly a year, namely, from 1830 to some part of 1831, ministered unto them. The presbytery, however, saw fit to call Mr. Barnes before them for these sermons and for others and pamphlets, and suspended him from the ministry. Mr. Barnes defended himself vigorously by pen and voice against the charges brought against him, and in 1836 published a volume containing his defense, together with the original sermon which so troubled the waters, "The Way of Salvation."

Mr. Barnes, though generally styled Doctor Barnes, was painfully averse to any such title. Although tendered the degree of D. D. by several colleges, he as many times refused it, alleging that titles in the ministry were contrary to the teachings of Scripture. In his "Notes on the Bible," in reference to the 8th verse of the 23d chapter of St. Matthew, he enters a fervid protest against all such titles.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Condition of Paris.

Battle of St. Romain.

French Bombardment of Versailles.

The Army of the North.

Revolt of Prisoners at Berlin.

Escape of General Prim.

Attempt to Assassinate Him.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Attempted Assassination of General Prim.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night, as General Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the streets. General Prim was wounded in three places, in the left arm and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

Versailles Untenable for the Prussians.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris state that new fortifications have been completed by the French beyond Mont Valerien, which throw shells beyond Versailles, and that the city is therefore now considered untenable for the Prussians.

Revolt of Prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—It is stated that the French prisoners confined in the fortresses near the Rhine conspired to revolt and escape on Christmas eve, but the project was discovered and defeated.

Affairs at Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris by balloon have been received down to 4 A. M. on December 27th. The citizens and soldiers were in excellent spirits and still determined on vigorous defense.

Intensely Cold Weather

suspended military operations in good part. Preparations are, however, making on a large scale, and important results are looked for. These preparations had imbued the inhabitants with increased confidence. A Saxon battalion had been dislodged at Maison Blanche.

Storming of Belfort.

A despatch from Strasburg announces that the Germans have stormed Belfort twice recently, and in both cases were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated the left bank of the Seine. There is still a large force at Yvetot.

The Germans Evacuated Dijon

on the approach of the French, and the latter now hold that city. The French claim that the battle of Pont-Noyelles was a success for the French Army of the North. It is reported that the Crown Prince and Duke of Saxony have been sent to Amiens to assist General Manteuffel. The Germans are now near Cambray.

Retreat of the Army of the North.

It is said that the French Army of the North has left Arras, retreating towards Vitry, and it is thought was falling back on strongholds in the extreme North of France.

Roumanian Repudiation.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Roumanian Government declares its independence, and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

BATTLE OF ST. ROMAIN.

The French on the Offensive—Counter Advance of the Prussians—Splendid Handling of the French Artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The New York *Herald* correspondent at Havre, writing under date of December 26, gives the following particulars of an engagement fought near that city between the French and Prussian forces. The correspondent writes:—

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR HAVRE.

Since last Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over the first important struggle which has taken place between the French troops in this department and the German forces advancing upon Havre. The engagement took place on Saturday morning, commencing at daybreak. For several days previous we were expecting a fight. It has come at last, and although without decisive results, it is regarded as valuable in proving the efficiency of the French artillery, and the ability of the Gardes Mobiles and Francs-tireurs to successfully encounter the regular troops of the German army in the open field.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

After a number of petty engagements and skirmishes with the Uhlans and the Saxon troops, the people of Havre became clamorous for a grand sortie upon the advancing army. The military authorities yielded to the popular demand, and accordingly on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the present month a column of French troops, estimated at five thousand, were pressed forward from the village of Harfleur, four miles east-northeast of Havre. The column comprised, as near as could be ascertained, 3500 Gardes Mobiles from the Department of Oise, 800 Francs-tireurs, and one battery of regular artillery containing twelve field pieces of the ordinary calibre, two mitrailleuses, and five Armstrong rifled guns.

THE PRUSSIANS IN SIGHT.

This small army was under the command of Colonel Mocmanard, and was well armed and equipped. It arrived at Chateau Mouliver on the 22d, where headquarters were established, and reconnoitring parties sent out. The troops were in a better state of discipline than they were at Ruen. Colonel Mocmanard prepared for a reconnoissance in force, but at daylight on the 24th, one of the coldest days of the present winter, the half frozen French at the outposts were driven in by the sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry in large numbers moving on the chateau. As the Germans moved forward at a rapid pace the alarm was sounded in the French camp and the troops rapidly formed a very creditable line of battle. Their artillery was pushed forward, and the right wing soon prepared for the attack. The French behaved well, and handled their artillery and ammunition with skill and alacrity. The affair promised to be warm and interesting.

CHARGE OF THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

At half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, after some sharp skirmishing, the battle began with an impetuous advance of the Prussian cavalry, 1500 strong, preceded by a battery of artillery. The charge was first met by the French artillery, which opened a furious cannonade, the smoke from the guns rising like a thick fog in the cold morning air. Well directed and effective, this soon made hot work for the assailants, to whom it became apparent at an early stage of the conflict that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, though not sufficiently supported.

FAILURE TO CAPTURE THE FRENCH GUNS.

Nevertheless the severe fire they kept up caused a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, although they kept up a return fire from their battery. Three advances were made by the Prussians with the object of capturing the French guns, and each time they were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

A MOVEMENT ON THE FRENCH LEFT.

The fight on the French right was near St. Romain, a small town some ten miles northeast of Havre, near the railroad running to Rouen. It had now lasted some two hours, during which some twenty rounds had been fired by each of the French guns and some twenty-five by those of the Germans. About this time a large body of Prussian infantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared on the road between Fecamp and Brunville, coming to the support of the Germans already engaged and threatening the left flank of the French.

THE FRENCH DECIDE TO RETIRE.

A council of war was immediately held on the battle-field by the French officers, and it was determined to fall back upon Harfleur. The French now occupied the heights which commanded the village of Bolbeck, on the Rouen Railroad, and which their artillery could easily have destroyed had it been necessary. Looking down from the height to the northeast we could see the beautiful valley of Lallebonne, and on the opposite side of the hill, but lower down in the plain, were the Prussians advancing to attack the French position.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

It was necessary for the Prussians to descend the plain and cross a petty stream and then ascend the opposite bank, before they could reach the French. At a distance of 150 feet from the stream the Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and during this time they were exposed to a destructive artillery fire from the French guns, while, from their position, their own fire was ineffective. Soon, however, the Prussians appeared on the right of the French position and opened a brisk cannonade, which caused the Gardes Mobiles to break in confusion.

THE RETREAT TO HARFLEUR.

The French forces immediately commenced to retreat in some disorder. An attempt was made by the Prussian line to follow up the advantage it had gained, but this was rendered difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless the Germans captured some 200 of the French soldiers, the remainder succeeding in retiring safely without losing any of their artillery.

THE LOSSES.

Thus ended the expedition which started from Havre with the intention of accomplishing the occupation of Yvetot, a considerable town situated midway on the road to Rouen, and the capture of the one thousand Prussian infantry, with their artillery, known to be stationed at that point. The losses of the Prussians are estimated at about 300 in killed alone, and the French at under 200. Since the engagement the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 29—11 30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅜ for money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 87⅜; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks dull; Erie, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—11 30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 8⅝d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—United States Five-twenties closed yesterday at 94.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Reopening of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 28.—A telegram from Denver reports the reopening of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and trains will run regularly hereafter. The delay was occasioned by ice forming in the cuts, which required great labor to clear away. The company is pressing forward the construction of snow-fences, and will soon have them completed; and, if the weather will permit, will have the road in a condition to prevent delay from this cause again.

Heavy Shipments of Iron Ore.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of ore from Iron Mountain, thirty-five miles south of this city, have reached here, *en route* for St. Louis by the Kansas Pacific route. This is the first lot of iron ore ever shipped from that part of the country, and important results are expected as the ore contains 75 per cent. of pure iron.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Reported Destruction of General McClellan's Residence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The residence of General McClellan on Orange Heights was not destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Some brushwood on fire near it caused the rumor.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Stocks steady. Money active at 1-32@⅝. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107½; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 64¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Cotton dull and lower; sales at 15½. Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, $5·35@6·65; Ohio, $6·15@6·70; Western, $5·35@7. Wheat quiet and very firm; new spring, $1·48; winter red and amber Western at $1·48@1·50. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, 79@80c. Oats firmer; Ohio and Western, 60½@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $19·50@20; old mess, $19·50. Lard heavy; steam rendered, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

PHARISAICAL DELICACY.

An Actor's Right to Christian Sepulture—Refusal of Rev. W. T. Sabine to Officiate at the Funeral of George Holland.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., as our readers are already informed, Mr. George Holland, the veteran actor, died at his residence in this city. On the following day Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the distinguished comedian, who was an old and warm friend of the deceased, called on Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, for the purpose of asking him to perform the funeral service over the body of Mr. Holland. Mr. Jefferson, without giving his name, told the clergyman the object of his visit, and informed him that he had been requested to see him about the obsequies by one of Mr. Holland's lady relatives, who was one of the parishioners of his church. Mr. Sabine signified his willingness to read the burial rite, after which Mr. Jefferson made mention of the fact that the deceased gentleman was an actor. On hearing this announcement, Rev. Mr. Sabine immediately exclaimed that he strongly objected to officiating at the funeral if such was the case. Instead of complying with the request he referred his visitor to the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, which he spoke of as "the little church around the corner," telling him at the same time that they might "do it" (meaning the funeral service) for him at that place. Mr. Jefferson replied, "All honor to that little church," and then left the clergyman's house with his feelings greatly shocked. He subsequently saw Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, who expressed his entire willingness to officiate at Mr. Holland's funeral, and to have it take place at his church.

A representative of the *Times* called on Rev. Mr. Sabine yesterday, with a view of ascertaining his version of his refusal to read the service for the burial of the dead, in Mr. Holland's case. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Will you please furnish me with your statement in regard to a request for your attendance as a clergyman at the funeral of the late Mr. George Holland, of Wallack's Theatre?

Mr. Sabine—A gentleman visited me on Thursday last, I think, and desired to have me officiate at a burial. He mentioned the name of one of my lady parishioners as a sort of introduction to me. I told him that I was willing to officiate at the funeral. He said that the deceased was a play-actor.

Reporter—What answer did you make, Mr. Sabine?

Mr. Sabine—I said that I had a distaste for officiating at such a funeral, and that I did not care to be mixed up in it. I said to the gentleman that I was willing to bury the deceased from his house, but that I objected to having the funeral solemnized at church.

Reporter—Did you recommend Mr. Jefferson to visit any other clergyman?

Mr. Sabine—Was it Mr. Jefferson who called on me?

Reporter—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sabine—He did not give me his name, but I thought that he was an actor. I told him that he might obtain the church around the corner from mine for the funeral service. I had read in the newspapers that funerals of actors had taken place at Mr. Houghton's church.

Reporter—Is it one of the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church that a deceased theatrical performer shall not be buried from the church?

Mr. Sabine—It is not; but I have always warned the professing members of my congregation to keep away from theatres and not to have anything to do with them. I don't think that they teach moral lessons.

Reporter—Are Episcopal clergymen generally opposed to burying an actor from a church?

Mr Sabine—I cannot speak for any except myself. I cannot tell whether Dr Tyng or Dr. Sabine would object if they were asked. One clergyman told me yesterday that he would have refused if he had been called on.

Reporter—Would you decline to bury an actor from your church if you were asked to do so at the present time?

Mr. Sabine—I think I would.

Reporter—Did Mr. Jefferson, on hearing you announce that Rev. Dr. Houghton might officiate at the funeral, say "God bless that little church around the corner?"

Mr. Sabine—He did not. I think his remark was "all credit to that little church."—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

The feature of the money market to-day is increased stringency and a general advance in rates both for call and time loans. All the corporations paying dividends and interest are busy preparing for the 1st of January, when these payments fall due, and the result at the banks is very perceptible in the calling in of loans. There is a good demand for discounts, and only first-class paper is negotiable. We quote on call at 6@7 per cent., and prime paper at 7@9 per cent. The banks are acting cautiously.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, with sales up to noon ranging from 110⅝@110¾, closing at the latter.

In Government securities there is a steady demand, but prices are not materially changed. The was a good demand for local stocks, but sales were limited and prices firm. Sales of City 6s, new, at 99¾, and City 5s at 96.

Reading sold freely at 48·94@49 1-16, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was a little off, selling at 62¾@62⅝. The bids were 113 for Camden and Amboy; 50 for Minehill; 37½ for Catawissa preferred, and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 33¾, with 16 bid for Schuylkill. The balance of the list was dull but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Phila 5s	96	200 sh Penna R.	62½
$2000 City 6s, N. c.		20 do	62½
d bill	99⅛	200 do	b10. 62¼
$100 do c&p.	99⅛	300 sh Read	48·94
$500 Leh gold L.	85¾	100 do	48·94
100 sh Leh Nav. c.	33¾	200 do	48·94
100 do	33⅞	300 do	49
8 sh Penna RR.	62¼	100 do rg&l.	49
19 do c.	62¼		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 107@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 110@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¾@110½; Gold, 110⅜@110⅝; Silver, 106@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 740@760; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 550@570.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107⅜; do. 1864, 107⅜@107⅜; do. 1865, 107¼@107¼; do. July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 110¼@110¼; do. July, 1868, 110¾@111; 5s 10-40, 106⅜@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110@110¼. Gold, 110⅝@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	11·49 A. M.	110⅜
10·25 "	110⅜	11·45 "	110⅜
10·49 "	111⅜	12·40 P.M.	111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1. Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed continues in demand, and we notice sales at 11¾@11¾c. ₩ lb. Timothy is firm at $5·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2@2·10.

The tone of the Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, but shippers operate sparingly. About 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4@4·25; extras at $4·50@5·12½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·62½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7·25, the latter rate for fancy; Virginia do. do. at $7·25; and St. Louis at $7 25@8. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady inquiry prevails at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1·44@1·45; 400 bushels choice Ohio do. at $1·46; and 400 bushels choice Indiana amber at $1·50. Rye sells at 88@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania and 86c. for Southern. Corn is steady and in fair request. Sales of 4000 bushels at 76@77c. for yellow and 75c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. About 2500 bushels sold at 55@56c. for Pennsylvania and Western and 53c. for Delaware. 13,000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is stronger. 60 barrels Pennsylvania wood-bound sold at 91@92c. and 50 barrels iron-bound at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—The unknown vessel heretofore reported ashore at Smith's Island, is the schr John Dailey. She was gotten off by wreckers, and arrived this morning, with loss of deck-load. A heavy snow-storm is prevailing here.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....29 | 11 A. M.....27 | 2 P. M.....28

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Hawthorne, Williams, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

Br. brig J. Coffill, Coffill, from Cienfuegos, was cleared yesterday by Messrs. E. F. Cabada & Co. —not as before reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Off the Buoy on the Middle, passed brig Florence J. Henderson, from London. Reports considerable ice in the river.

Br. brig Glance, Frith, 29 days from Matanzas, with sugar to order—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, from Boston, in ballast to Souder & Adams.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE BLIND WHO WILL NOT SEE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* having challenged it, we recently expressed our conviction that universal free trade would not conduce to general good; and we cited, as one reason for our faith, the statement recently put forth by a merchant of this city, in a bitterly anti protectionist trade circular, that the copper miners of this country, finding themselves burdened and embarrassed with a stock of eighteen millions of pounds of their product, shipped three millions thereof to Europe, sold it there at three cents per pound loss, and thereby so cleared and quickened their home market that they sold the remaining fifteen millions of pounds at a profit. Now we do not know that the facts are precisely as above stated; but it is clear that they *might* be; and we hold it not best for mankind that the producers of one country be enabled and virtually incited thus to avert from their own heads and impose upon others the baleful consequences of their own miscalculations. We hold it preferable that each tub should stand on its own bottom.

The *World* twists the facts, after the fashion of its election bulletins of '64 and '67, and makes them read as follows: —

"The *Tribune* objects to absolute free trade, on the ground that it would inevitably bring 'irregularity of employment and depression of wages,' by the tossing about among nations of surplus products. But the instance which it parades proves that such a use of surpluses may be equally made under the protective system. The surplus of the American copper-miners was no fruit of free trade. They were so protected that they looked only to the home market, producing a surplus of copper by their over-estimate of its capacity. This took place under a duty on copper which gave them a monopoly of the domestic market. A tariff, therefore, is no prophylactic against gluts. How they worked off the glut is the only point we need consider. If England and other nations had had a high tariff against American copper, the American miners might have been unable to dispose of their surplus at all. It is obvious that free trade elsewhere aided in relieving the glut. So the *Tribune's* argument against free trade is shaken by its own illustration."

Certain persons—to wit, our American miners of copper—seem to have produced too much copper: that is to say, more than they could sell at a fair, living price. If there was error or mistake in the premises, it was purely their own. It seems to us, therefore, that they should have borne the penalty; just as our farmers must, if they happen to run to corn or potatoes, so as to produce in some seasons more than there is demand for; just as our anthracite miners must, when they produce more coal than the consumers want or will buy. But copper is worth twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, whereas corn is worth but two cents, potatoes one, and coal two or three mills: so copper will bear exportation to a far greater extent than corn, potatoes, or coal. And, finding certain great European markets open to them, our copper men (it is stated) relieved themselves from their self-caused embarrassment at the cost of other people. We judge it not best to perpetuate and increase the facilities for so doing.

The *World* asserts that the protective system does not prevent over-production—"is no prophylactic against gluts." Who said it was? What we proved was, that protection strongly tends to confine the evils resulting from a glut to those responsible for its production. Had other nations protected as we do, our copper men must have eaten the fruit of their own doing. Free trade in Europe enabled them to palm it off upon others, and thus tempted them to repeat their error by saddling others with its penalty. This we deprecate, and prefer to limit rather than extend. Hence we advocate protection.

—But hear the *World* further: —

"Of course, the American copper-miners never intended to produce their metal for the foreign market, in which they could sell it only at a loss. Protection stimulated over-production for the home market; and, lest they should break down the home market by the surplus, they got rid of it as best they could. The result was that the American consumers paid five cents more a pound for copper than it was worth in the open markets of the world. The difference between the three cents loss at which they sold copper abroad, and the two cents profit under the tariff at home, makes five cents difference between the foreign and domestic price. When the glut came, foreigners got American copper five cents a pound cheaper than American consumers. Such is one of the beauties of protection!"

It was free trade, *not* protection, that enabled the copper men thus to dispose of their surplus. Had protection been general, they must have sold their entire product in the home market, precisely as our potato-growers and coal-miners do, and accepted such prices as it would bring. They saved themselves (if the statement be accurate) at the expense of their European brethren; the former committing the fault, the latter receiving the punishment. Protection would have ordered otherwise.

Free traders habitually assume that whatever we can produce as cheaply as others needs no protection; yet here we see that it is not so. Europe produces copper at least as cheaply as we do; yet it was the interest of our copper men to derange and depress her markets by underselling, for a time, her producers. So it has been, so it will be, with foreign surpluses pitched upon our markets. What our copper men are said to have done in a single case has been done by European holders of metals, wares, and fabrics, to our prejudice, in hundreds of instances, and will be in thousands, if free trade be again our policy. We stand for the producers of all countries, but especially of our own. The policy which sets the industry of one people to cutting the throat of the kindred industry of other nations is neither wise nor humane. It is not "the American system," and, we trust, will never be.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.

From the N. Y. World.

That nasty tenderness which fondles the poor, dear murderer, and says the ravisher has been only too acutely moved by emotions capable of making him a grandsire in Israel if you let him go, is at work to defend Governor Holden, of North Carolina, against the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the Legislature of that State as a lawless tyrant, an arrester, an imprisoner, a putter upon the rack of honest men unhappily delivered over by circumstances into his oppressive hands. The charges against him are eight in number, with many specifications, each one blacker than the other, and giving name, day, date, fact, and circumstance, accusing him of inciting civil war, of setting on foot a vagabond standing army, of defying the process of the courts and tearing up with ignominy the writ of habeas corpus—hateful alone to tyrants; of arresting and putting into a stinking iron cage, side by side with a murderer in a few days to be hanged, a most estimable private citizen and an unimpugned honest man; of hanging up another citizen and letting him down and then up again; of clapping nineteen citizens in one vicinage into jail and eighty-three citizens in another; of drawing out, contrary to all law or forms of law, many thousands of dollars from the State Treasury to keep his truculent soldiery on foot; and of repelling by force and fraud the effort to prevent this or any other wrong by him committed in his career as a despot, a firebrand, a kidnapper, brigand, and robber.

It is to be hoped that, above all things, the exactest justice be adhered to in this impeachment matter; that to the last farthing of his rights by the law this accused receives his own; that he be deemed innocent till proven guilty; but, if guilty, out with him. No man mean and malignant enough to insult in the day of his power other men in their low estate has a right to forbearance. We have had so much of this putting of bayonets to honest men's throats, and applying of shackles to honest men's legs and arms, that even in the case of this paltry practitioner it concerns the whole country to see him get the fit punishment for such misdeeds. Men have said that the reason why Americans endure so many public ignominies from their puffed-up and insolent public servants is because we have lost the old British pluck which fired at an insult to one man's liberty as a menace to the freedom of the whole commonwealth; because we have become a composite people, and, with something of Latin fire and suppleness gained, have gained also a touch of the Latin disposition to bow. There is perhaps a better reason than this. A great deal of blood has been lost in this part of the world simultaneous with the antics of men in office; and extensive phlebotomizing superinduces debility, we know. We have been too tired to object much, but that day is passing, and if this impeached North Carolina Governor be rightly proven guilty, out with him neck and crop. *Non ignarus mali* is a good rule, if they will take it, for the North Carolinians. In the slang of the day it means, You know how it is yourself. North Carolina has been persecuted by this man, and that should be a most special reason why he should have every possible legal right at her hands; but if, with these rights, proven guilty, let her lay him by the heels.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the Democratic organs in this city, exulting over the report that three-fourths of the members just elected to the Georgia Legislature are Democrats, declares that the fact "insures an impeachment" of Governor Bullock. Of course, impeachment is regarded as equivalent to removal. The same line of action has been adopted in North Carolina, whose Legislature is now Democratic. Governor Holden has been impeached, and his conviction and expulsion from office are heralded as foregone conclusions.

We are not admirers of either Holden or Bullock. The Republican defeat in North Carolina was due in a great degree to the odium fastened upon the party by the high-handed doings of the Governor. In his eagerness to make sure of victory, he really rendered success impossible. The Republican party suffered from his harsh and impolitic methods of promoting its interests. In like manner the party in Georgia may attribute not a few of its reverses to internal jealousies and dissensions; and these, again, are in good part due to Governor Bullock's unseemly and indiscreet attempts to manage the party with special reference to his own ends. Neither Holden nor Bullock, then, has justified the confidence reposed in him. Both have done more harm than good to the party that elected them.

It does not follow, however, that the Democratic majority in either State will be justified in the adoption of extreme measures to hasten a vacancy in the Governor's quarters. A glance at the preliminary proceedings in the case of Holden, and at the accusations preferred against him, suffices to discover the partisan animus which forms the foundation of the whole affair. We cannot doubt that the same remark will apply to the impeachment of Bullock, if he really be impeached. The purpose of the Democracy in Georgia, as in North Carolina, is, not to uphold the Constitution and law, but to rid themselves of an opponent who has incurred their special displeasure.

There is no justice or propriety in the proceeding, and assuredly there is no wisdom. The spirit it evinces—a spirit of bitter hostility to a Republican Executive, and of impatience under his administration—is not calculated to strengthen the movement for general amnesty, or to secure the admission to Congress of Senators and Representatives whose eligibility is not unchallengeable. With what grace can the North Carolina Legislature ask that Vance, the Senator elect, shall be allowed to take a seat, despite his disabilities, while the Legislature itself exemplifies its partisan intolerance and proscriptive tendencies as against a Republican office-holder? As for the Georgia Democrats, they should ere now have learned the virtue of moderation, and the profitableness of decency in political matters. The prolonged exclusion of the State from the privileges of the Union has been attributable solely to their obstinate and contemptuous disregard of law and equity. If they now urge a ruthless partisan war against the Governor, simply that he may be got out of the way before the expiration of his term, they will show how little they have learned from the lessons of the past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an Ordinance providing for the Appointment of the Standing Committee of Councils, approved July 3, 1854.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter the Committee on Finance shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Police shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Fire Department shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Surveys shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on City Property shall consist of eight members from each Council; Committee on Schools shall consist of nine members from each Council; the Committee on Gas Works eight members from each Council; the Committee on Port Wardens eight members from each Council; the Committee on Election Divisions eight members from each Council; the Special Committee on House of Correction shall consist of eight members from each Council. And the ordinance to which this is supplementary, so far as the same is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for the Extinguishment of a Certain Ground-rent.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the loan created by an ordinance approved the nineteenth day of May, 1870, to pay for the extinguishment of a certain yearly ground-rent of one thousand and twenty dollars, issuing out of and chargeable upon all that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, back buildings, coach-house and stable, and two contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate on the west side of Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets, in the Fifth ward, recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in "Deed Book" J. T. O., No. 239, page 438, etc.; provided, the city shall be at no expense for conveyancing, stamps, etc.; and provided, also, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the title thereof is good and sufficient. And the warrant shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Paving of Berks street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Berks street, from Seventh street to Tenth street, cost of intersection not to exceed eleven hundred and sixty-four dollars, for the paving thereof, the conditions of which shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said street, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said paving in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

The Department is also hereby authorized and directed to have said Berks, from Seventh street to Tenth street, graded to the established grade of the city, at an expense not exceeding four hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay Michael Clark for Damages Done to his Horse.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Law Department to to pay Michael Clark for damages sustained by his horse, in consequence of the caving in of Delaware avenue, between Mead alley and Almond street, on the fourteenth day of October, 1870; and warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Increase the Salary of the Chief of Police, Fire Marshal, Register of the Water Department, and Chief Clerk of the City Treasurer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (1871) the annual salary of the Chief of Police shall be two thousand five hundred dollars; of the Fire Marshal two thousand dollars, and of the Register of the Water Department two thousand five hundred dollars, and of the Chief Clerk in the Department of the City Treasurer two thousand dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay Police Magistrates for the Year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen hundred and ten dollars and forty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the respective Police Magistrates the amount of costs received by them and paid into the City Treasury during the year 1870.

Warrants to be drawn by the Mayor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the City Commissioners.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the City Commissioners for the year 1870, viz.:—

From Item 11. To pay twenty officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions, seven hundred dollars.

To Item 14. To pay grand jurors, one hundred dollars.

To Item 15. To pay witness fees, three hundred dollars.

To Item 18. For meals for jurors, two hundred dollars.

To Item 74. To pay for copying militia enrollment list, fifty dollars.

To Item 75. To pay for copying militia enrollment book, fifty dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To make an Appropriation to Pay the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January 1, 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-three cents ($294,454 23) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the purpose of paying from time to time, as the same may be claimed, the funded debt of the city maturing January 1, 1871. And warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in favor of the City Treasurer, upon the presentation of the certificates of loan as the same are paid by him. And he is hereby authorized to pay the said certificates of loan on presentation.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the Year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1870, viz.:—

From Item 8. For painting telegraph poles, seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, to Item 7 for incidental expenses.

From Item 3. For repairs, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to Item 5 for batteries and acids.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to Receiver of Taxes for 1870, approved March 1, 1870, viz.:—

From item 8, for advertising liens of taxes, four hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents.

To item 6, for printing bills, notices and advertising, three hundred dollars.

To item 7, for incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a Temporary Loan.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city of Philadelphia such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the current demands of the City Treasury, not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred thousand dollars, and redeemable at or within four months from the date of such loans, for which sums so borrowed certificates of city debt shall issue in the form prescribed in existing ordinances, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding six per centum per annum, and which shall be transferable in the same manner as other certificates of the city debt.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Make a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation of the Board of Revision of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation of the Board of Revision of Taxes, approved December 29, 1869, as follows:—

From Item 11, (Making annual assessment) the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents ($174 75).

To Item 2. To pay for advertising notice of appeal to tax-payers.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 28 Mayor of Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $200; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, }
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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Books for Young Readers,
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&c. &c. &c. &c.

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12 14 wfm 1d31

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The Best Quality!
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Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 tf

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, January 3, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, December ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 31, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The RATTLESNAKE will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday December 28, at 6 P.A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$33
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
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4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

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NEVER FADES.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDGAR CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor held yesterday, Mr. Kimball was nominated for the office of Hospital Warden. The President, Mr. Whitall, asked permission of the board to make a personal explanation, and said that for some weeks past there had been ill-advised remarks made in the board, and as the members were about entering upon a new year, he hoped that in future all such remarks would be dispensed with. So far as he was concerned, there might have been something said by him which it would have been better if he had not uttered, and hoped that he would be pardoned for so doing. He also referred to certain statements which had appeared in print, in which it was said a member had called him a liar. This statement he believed to be incorrect.

—The Northern Soup House, located at the corner of Fourth and Peters street, above Brown, was opened for the season yesterday for the daily distribution of soup. A large number of applicants were on hand, and forty gallons of soup were distributed. During last winter there were made and distributed at this soup house from 280 to 290 gallons of soup per day, which was distributed to 336 applicants daily. The officers of the society are, Charles J. Sutter, President; Samuel T. Child, Secretary; and T. Morris Perot, Treasurer.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, one of the stills attached to the coal oil works of Tabor & Harbert, Monument road and Elm street, exploded with a loud report. The contents of the still at once caught fire, involving a loss of sixty barrels of oil, and the flames then communicating to the connecting benzine tank, 40 barrels of that fluid were destroyed. The fire was confined to these two localities and the shed covering the still, the arrangement of the works being such that the several buildings are separated in order to avoid the danger of fire. The force of the explosion destroyed the sash in the windows of Mr. Cochran and Mr. Carroll, on the opposite side of Monument road. A lady passing at the time was slightly injured by a falling brick. The loss to Tabor & Harbert will not exceed $5000.

Domestic Affairs.

—Navigation of the Potomac has been closed for four days past.

—Senator Wilson is sanguine of his re-election by the Massachusetts Legislature.

—Some swindling operations in connection with the Indian funds are about to be exposed by Mr. Welsh.

—Jonathan Crandell, a bank watchman in Westerly, R. I., was brutally shot yesterday morning by a burglar.

—The China mails were received yesterday, having come through from San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad.

—There will be three levees at the Executive Mansion during the season, one in January and two in February.

—The President will give a series of State dinners within the next two months, but the time for the first has not yet been fixed.

—John Thomas, colored, was yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York city, sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of next February, for having murdered Walter Johnson.

—In Washington yesterday, a little boy, aged five years, killed his sister while she was lying in bed, by pointing a pistol at her, which, unfortunately, had been loaded the evening before by the father of the children.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE ADVANCE ON HAVRE—THE OPENING OF THE PARIS BOMBARDMENT—PRUSSIA AND THE MARRIAGE OF THE ENGLISH PRINCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is rumored that the Prussian Court has expressed its disapproval to Queen Victoria of the matrimonial alliance between the Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* warns Englishmen that they cannot do worse than to persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England. The fact is diametrically otherwise. At any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on the British people.

The French Army of the North has concentrated around Arras. The health of the troops is excellent.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Information has been received here that the Porte ordered the Bosphorus and Dardanelles coasts protected by torpedoes.

The news of the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris was received here with public rejoicings.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.—General Faidherbe, in a despatch to the Minister of War, announces that, owing to the intense coldness of the weather, he will encamp his troops near Arras and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and the deliverance of France.

The weather in Southern France is intensely cold.

The Prussians canonnaded the town of St. Calais on the 25th. They then entered the place, where they committed many disorders. General Chanzy sent a formal protest to the Prussian General, and subsequently issued an address of the day to his troops, in which he says:—

I have warned the Prussians against any further perpetration of such horrible actions as they committed against unarmed places and people who merit better treatment from the enemy, because of their extreme humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded.

The General adds that it is evident that France is not combating legal enemies but devastating hordes. But she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independence.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—The bombardment of Fort Avron continues. The French reply with vigor, but their fire is ineffectual.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 27.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—Fort Avron, 2500 yards east of Fort Rosny, is a new work, mounting naval guns, reaching the towns of Chilles, Mont Fermal and Clichy. The fire from this fort, in reply to the Saxon guns to-day, was accurate but not destructive.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

General Schenck's Instructions.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* publishes the main points of a letter written to its editor by General Schenck in reply to one asking for particulars concerning his mission:—

He is intrusted with the discussion of the Alabama claims, and all other questions which have been withdrawn from the London mission. They all go back there now. We had never supposed that General Schenck would consent to appear at the English Court as a mere figurehead, or be satisfied with the empty dignity of the position. His letter confirms our opinion that all questions at issue between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain are to be placed in his hands for discussion and negotiation, and that such an assurance was given with the tender of the mission.

The General states that he will present his resignation as the Representative of the Third district on the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, and expects to sail for England on the 18th or 19th of January, though this has not been so definitely settled as to justify him in engaging his passage for either of those days. In regard to the contest, General Butler will take charge of that in the absence of General Schenck. In speaking of the English mission, General Schenck says that the present Secretary of Legation, Mr. Moran, who has been connected with the mission for some twelve or fourteen years, is perfectly familiar with all its details, and is a gentleman with whom he is well acquainted, will continue to occupy the position. This will serve as an answer to the applications which have been made for this important place. The General speaks of these applications as being "without number."

SAD AFFAIR.

Suicide of a Member of the Mississippi Legislature.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* of December 20 says:—

Hon. A. S. Wood, member of the Legislature from Yazoo county, and who has been a patient for several months in the Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide on Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, by hanging himself from an iron bar of his room window. He employed for the purpose a long towel, such as is used on rollers, one end of which he fastened to the bar, and making a loop of the other end, placed it around his neck.

His head, when found, rested against the window sill, the distance from which to the floor of the room was about three feet. He evidently threw the full weight of his body on the towel in a desperate resolve to make the work quick and effectual. He had been seen in the passage about fifteen minutes previous, and was found dead by one of the attendants who had entered the room with medicine. The deceased was a native of Vermont, and thirty-six years of age. He was committed to the asylum soon after the adjournment of the Legislature; had frequently applied for a razor, and on one occasion was detected putting a carving-knife in his pocket while at table. The deceased had informed the Superintendent that he had a fit of insanity about fifteen years ago, and that the disease was hereditary.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The official statistical returns made by the several annual conferences at their sessions held during the current year will soon be issued by the Book Concern in a large octavo volume of over 300 pages The figures show a year of noteworthy prosperity. The general summaries, stated in the briefest form, are as follows:—

	1870.	Increase over 1869.
Bishops	8	....
Annual conferences	72	....
Travelling preachers	9,193	363
Local preachers	11,404	1,064
Total preachers	21,234	2,064
Members in full connection	1,173,099	58,387
Members on probation	194,035	9,809
Total lay members	1,367,134	68,196
Adult baptisms	66,481	5,334
Infant baptisms	50,453	2,944
Total baptisms	116,934	8,278
Number of churches	13,373	1,325
Number of parsonages	4,179	211
Value of church edifices	$52,614,591	$5,361,524
Value of parsonages	$7,293 513	$431,283
Number of Sunday-schools	16,912	518
Sunday-school teachers	189,412	4,816
Sunday-school scholars	1,221,398	41,409
Benevolent collections	$967,862	$9,927

These figures are exclusive of the statistics of foreign missions in China, Bulgaria, and South America, the official returns from which have not yet been received

THE BERLIN correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writing on the 21st ult., makes the following remarks on the article entitled "Germany, France, and England," in the *Edinburgh Review*:—"The flowing style, the Greek and Latin quotations, a certain predominance of the sentiment which pleads for Christian morality and free trade with equal ardor, and other characteristics, point, so it is said, to the distinguished Christ Church scholar, the author of 'Church and State,' the friend of Poerio, the pupil of Cobden, and the translator of Homer; in a word, to Mr. Gladstone. But, however telling these signs may be, we hesitate to regard them as proofs, for the article is an apology for France, and an accusation against Prussia. The author sees 'error' on the side of France, but sin on the side of Prussia; and this distinction would, in the mouth of so eminent a theologian as Mr. Gladstone, have a specially incisive meaning. He blames French diplomacy for having made a 'blunder' in selecting a wrong point of attack, an unskilful pretext for making war on Prussia. His tenderness for France makes him say that the Imperial Government has acted cruelly against its own interests, because, after the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern, it was not content with having achieved this great diplomatic triumph, and with coming victorious out of a struggle which would have left Prussia under 'a suspicion of discredit.' His bias against Prussia leads him to make witticisms against King William, his Prime Minister, and the culture which permeates all classes of our nation, in which truth, originality, and taste are alike wanting." "The pith of the whole article," concludes the correspondent, "is a comparison between the manner in which Nice and Savoy were incorporated with France and in which our old imperial territories are to be restored to Germany. That this comparison is in favor of the Napoleonic procedure we needly hardly add. And we are told that the author of this production is the statesman of a neutral power—the Prime Minister of Queen Victoria! It is scarcely credible."

THERE IS A VERY PREVALENT and natural hesitation, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in admitting among the possibilities that threaten peace just now the hostility of America to England. For our own part, we have said little or nothing on that head—contenting ourselves with pointing out that the German grievance instituted at the beginning of the war, and nourished ever since, is very like the American grievance, and that any favorable opportunity might combine them. It may be as well to point out that the fire wherewith they might easily be fused is kindled already. The German influence over American politics is known to be very potent. The outbreak of the war between France and Prussia was hailed with vast enthusiasm by that part of the population of the United States which wields this influence. Recent events, if they travel in a certain direction, may endanger or embarrass the German successes in France.

This embarrassment, should it come into operation at all, will be mainly wrought by the hand of England, working against a possible arrangement between Russia and Prussia for their own advantage and to England's harm. In that case (and of course we are only considering the contingencies of actual war) is it not likely, is it not all but certain, that the German influence in America would be instantly arrayed in support of a movement hostile to England? German sentiment equally with American sentiment would be at once inflamed, and by the same agency; the German and the American grievance would be united. This hostility—in which the Irish element would join—might well be more urgent than the American Government could withstand; it would certainly be powerful enough to give that Government a pretense which might cover any apparent shabbiness in seizing upon an opportunity for the reparation—or revenge—which the whole country longs for.

A PHILADELPHIAN.—The Treasurer elect of the State of Missouri, Hon. Samuel Hays, is a native of Philadelphia, and was educated at the High School of this city. He is a son of Robert Hays, Esq., now residing on Thirteenth street, one of our most respectable citizens and one of the earliest members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. The son achieved his prominence in the recent Brown movement in Missouri, chiefly through his introduction and earnest advocacy of the enfranchising amendments to the Constitution in the last Legislature, which were ratified by an overwhelming majority in the recent election.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 24	MOON SETS	....
SUN SETS	4 49	HIGH WATER	7 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
C. of B. Ayres	London	New York	Dec. 6
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	Dec. 16
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec. 17
Parthian	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec. 17
Parthian	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Norwich	New York	Port-au-Prince	Dec. 30
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 31
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 31
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 31
C. of B. Ayres	New York	Southampton	Dec. 31
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 31
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Burmah, Churchill, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

N. G. bark Cardenas, Keller, Cardenas, Isaac Hough & Morris.

Brig J. Cofiill, Cofiill, Cienfuegos, B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Lehman Blew, Clark, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Parker, with coal for Boston, David Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 72 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams. Reports heavy ice as far down as Bombay Hook.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 28—11:30 A. M.—Brig Herald left for Philadelphia this A.M., under sail. Other vessels unchanged.

Wind S. W.; light rain. Thermometer, 38.

4 P. M.—All vessels quiet since A. M. report. Schrs Fremont, of Provincetown for Norfolk, and Concord, of Staten Island, are reported in harbor.

Wind S. E., with gentle rain. Thermometer, 39.

Brig Lena, on the point of the Cape, has been stripped of her gear and was sold yesterday. The underwriters will take charge of the cargo.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Samuel Russell, Lucas, from Foochow for New York, with teas, struck on Glass Rock, Gaspar Straits, Nov. 23, at 8:30 P. M., and became a total loss; captain safe. The wreck sold for $370, and the effects for about $1800. She registered 752 tons, was built at New York in 1847, and owned there by A. A. Low & Bro., to whom the cargo was consigned.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, from New York for Galveston via Key West, after touching at the latter port, and during the night of the 24th inst. off Tortugas, lost her propeller in a heavy norther, and put back to Key West Bar under sail. She was towed from thence up to Key West on the night of the 26th by steam-cutter Nansemond.

Nor. bark Anne, Wiengard, 16 days from Havana, in ballast, at New York yesterday. The Anne was bound to Philadelphia, and put into New York on account of the ice in the Delaware.

Schr Charles Ingraham, at Portland 27th inst. from New York, reports:—15th inst., when 11 miles off Boone Island, encountered a heavy gale and was driven 40 miles east of George's Bank; lost flying jib and sustained considerable damage otherwise. On the 16th was run into by schr Elizabeth, Capt. Gray, of Rockland, from New York for Portland. The captain of the Elizabeth reported his vessel to be in a sinking condition and asked assistance, but the sea was so rough that none could be rendered. Both vessels hove to, but at daylight next morning the Elizabeth was not to be seen. She probably sank, with all on board.

A cable telegram from Dublin states that brig Agenora, from New York, before reported ashore on the rocks in Dublin Bay, has been floated off and the cargo sold.

The Kyne is reported as the name of an American vessel which put into Cadiz from stress of weather.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

EAST FLORIDA—DANGEROUS ROCK NEAR BAYPORT.—Mr. C. G. Head, mate of the schr F. E. Hallock, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Bayport, East Florida, reports a dangerous rock lying about 14 miles W. ½ S. from Bayport. It is not laid down on any chart, and has heretofore been unknown to the pilots of that vicinity. There are two fathoms of water alongside, and the top of the rock is but two feet under the surface at low tide. The F. E. Hallock struck on it and carried away a portion of her forefoot and shoe.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 12 2p4

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsatfr

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, two FURNISHED ROOMS (parlor and bed-room connecting) for permanent occupation, with Board. Central location desired. Address Box 2006, City Post-office. 12 22 6t

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

BLANK BOOKS,

ALL SIZES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

On hand and made to order.

Counting-House Stationery

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Holiday Goods.

Gold Pens, Pen Knives,

Pocket Books, Playing Cards,

ETC. ETC.

Diaries for 1871.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, and Stationer,

No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

12 19 mwsst BELOW CHESNUT.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HENRY RASKE,

HAVING REMOVED TO

NO. 830 ARCH STREET,

Now offers great inducements in

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!

THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

OLD FURS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ALTERED TO THE LATEST STYLES.

HENRY RASKE,

12 15thstutf No. 830 ARCH Street.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $5 25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $5 75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4 75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Full assortment of every variety of

RAISINS,

CITRON,

CURRANTS,

ORANGES,

GRAPES,

NUTS,

PRESERVES,

CANNED GOODS,

WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 255 MARKET STREET.—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE.

Apply to C. D. RITCHIE, A. E. WIEGAND,

12 20 tuths4t* No. 568 WALNUT Street.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom. Inquire No. 115 S. FRONT STREET. 12 21 12t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

NOVELTIES IN

New Year

CALLING CARDS.

DIARIES, 1871, 75 varieties.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.

Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.

SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

PROPRIETORS,

12 8 thstuim No. 124 South FRONT Street.

WINES.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

A Suitable Present for All.

FINE OLD BRANDIES,

DELICATE SHERRIES,

DRY OLD PORTS,

RARE OLD MADEIRAS,

GOOD OLD WHISKIES,

CLARETS, SAUTERNES,

HOCKS, MOSELLES,

CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,

IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,

HAVANA CIGARS,

AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF

CHAMPAGNES,

All carefully packed, and delivered free of charge.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,

11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

AXMINSTERS,

FIRST CLASS.

New Designs

CARPETINGS

OF

American Manufacture.

ALSO,

Imported Axminsters.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

11 16 mwf tl 1 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received several lots of Goods from New York, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A job lot of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $1 25, at 40 per cent. less than regular prices.

Embroidered Hdkfs., 50, 65, 75, 85, $1, $1 25.

Lace Hdkfs., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50.

A large assortment of Gents' Hemmed Linen Hdkfs., at 15c. up to 50c.

Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in fancy boxes.

Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c.

Ladies' Hdkfs., in perfumed boxes.

New styles Gents' Neck Scarfs and Bows.

Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

Children's Cloth Gloves.

Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1 25.

Fancy Goods in Russia Leather, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Jardinieres, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, 25, 50c., $1; Washstands, Matchstands, Paint Boxes, Albums, Thermometers, Checker Boards, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels.

Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1.

Black Silks, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 15, $2 25, $2 50, $3.

Cashmere Reps for Wrappers.

Black Velveteens, 62½, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50. [9 28 4m

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,

BUREAUS,

WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

12 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600

Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 7½ FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish Drama,

THE RAPPAREE;

OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

Scenery, Costumes, and everything from the models furnished by the author. Scenery by George Heilge, Mechanism by Arthur Wright, Appointments by E. Woods, Costumes by Mrs. Ricker, Music by Simon Hassler.

To commence each evening with the Farce of THE RENDEZVOUS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

THIS EVENING,

in the Thrilling Domestic Drama of the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

with new Scenery, Appointments, etc.

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Bob Brierly

Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Emily St. Evremond

Mr. Joe. E. Nagle, his first appearance, as Hawkshaw

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS WEEK—"OURS."

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

the great Military Drama,

OURS,

with all its grand effects, march of the troops, etc.

By Mrs. John Drew and Company.

Last Ours Matinee on SATURDAY.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" will be open to the public on SATURDAY, December 24, and daily thereafter until further notice, at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

Special arrangements will be made in a few days for the admission of Soldiers and Sailors of the War and the Children in our Public Schools. 12 24stuthtf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,

On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

CIRCUS—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS.—JUVENILE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

VICTOR LEON, the California Gymnast; WILLIAM PORTER, the Favorite Clown, and the Grand CIRCUS TROUPE.

Matinee every Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. 12 29 3t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,

THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.

Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of

HUSH A BYE BABY:

OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.

Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

COME AND BE HAPPY. COME AND BE GAY.

COME, AND SEE BLITZ, BOBBY, and BIRDS PLAY.

SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.

100

ATTRACTIONS.

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 27 4t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

AMY LLOYD'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.

12 27 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

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Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.

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Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw3

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 206 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

AMNESTY.

THE question of general amnesty will agitate Congress as soon as business is resumed after the holidays, and the indications of the temper of the House just before the adjournment point to the probable defeat of all measures looking to the restoration to citizenship of the few still proscribed because of their participation in rebellion.

The Republican leaders seem slow to realize the fact that amnesty is demanded not only by the great mass of the people of all political sympathies, but also by the interests of general peace and prosperity. Whatever opinions Republican statesmen may hold as to the abstract justice or propriety of general amnesty, they should not close their eyes to the patent truth that some of the most decided Republican States have been swept over to the Democracy by the obstinate efforts of unwise leaders who insist upon maintaining political supremacy by a sweeping disfranchisement of their political foes. It seems a rational mode, arithmetically considered, to maintain political power by limiting the ballot as nearly as possible to one political faith; but the rule has failed so signally within the last eighteen months, that prudent and sagacious men cannot fail to understand that continued disfranchisement is a fatal policy.

Virginia was a Republican State. Her people desired to be restored in sincere accord with the administration of President Grant, but a party of men who had no just claim to popular favor insisted upon disfranchising a large portion of the more intelligent Virginians, hoping thereby to perpetuate their rule. Had Governor Wells taken a manly stand in favor of enfranchising all the people of Virginia, black and white, he would now be the Governor of the State, and the Republicans would be in power in every branch of the Government; but he was afflicted with Butler's and Maynard's system of political arithmetic, and counted on disfranchisement as his haven of political safety. The result was the dismemberment of the Republican party and the transfer of the State into Conservative hands; and once there, it has been kicked and cuffed by men assuming to speak for the Republican party until the Conservative power has gravitated into Democracy. The sum total is a hopelessly Democratic State of Virginia.

Tennessee was subjected to the same ordeal. Certain Republicans resolved to make their rule perpetual by silencing the voice of more than one-third the citizens of the State. The result was an open Republican revolt, and general suffrage was attained at the cost of Republican supremacy. Instead of being two-thirds Republican, it is now nearly two-thirds Democratic. The sum total is a Democratic Governor, Senator, Congressional delegation, Legislature, and a hopelessly Democratic State of Tennessee.

West Virginia was the next admonition on this subject. Her people, like old Virginia, would have been Republican had all her people been permitted to vote as early as 1868, but the infatuation of power made small leaders resolve to lengthen their dynasty by illiberal laws. The sum total is a Democratic Governor, Senator, Congressional delegation, and a hopelessly Democratic State of West Virginia.

It is inexplicable that, in the face of these lessons, so plain that the wayfarer should have profited by them, the thoroughly Republican State of Missouri should have been literally sacrificed to the narrow prejudices of small men. It was clear to every intelligent observer, from the very hour that the Republican party in Missouri refused to accept general amnesty, that the people of the State would defy all party discipline and party affinities to reinstate all classes to the rights of citizenship. In an evil hour the President threw the whole power of his administration into the battle in behalf of proscription, and made the triumph of amnesty a marked rebuke to himself. Here, as elsewhere, the sum total of proscription is a Democratic Legislature, a Democratic Senator, a more than doubtful Governor and Congressional delegation, and a hopelessly Democratic State of Missouri.

Theorize as we may, these are stubborn results, and beyond the power of reversal. Notwithstanding the bitter feuds and passions called into existence by civil war, experience has demonstrated that the policy of proscription is not in favor with those of our people who have the best reason of any to enforce it. While few Republicans in Missouri, or Tennessee, or West Virginia, or Virginia, would have entertained the disposition to enfranchise their bitter enemies, the rebels, five years ago, time, and business interests, and social attrition have gradually dissipated the bitter strife that was cherished by neighbors against neighbors, and at last, when no other opening offered for attaining general amnesty, more than enough of the earnest loyal men of these States have broken through their political affiliations to restore fraternity and brotherhood to their once estranged and bitter associates.

We do not look for all the sores of treason to be healed until a new generation shall supplant those who staked everything and lost. While ninety-nine of every hundred of the Southern people either actively or passively accept the results of the war, there are still a few turbulent spirits who make, and will continue to make, the lost cause a pretext for crimes they would commit under any circumstances. The Southern people, as a class, are not justly chargeable with the lawlessness of the few who disgrace their sections; and every attempt to punish the more intelligent class for the offences of men who are outlaws by nature will but embitter the new leaders of the South against Republican policy, and make the reconstructed States more certainly and blindly Democratic. It is noticeable that the most earnest advocates of general amnesty are Southern Senators and Representatives, and that the few remaining Republican States in the South are those which enfranchised all classes at the very threshold of reconstruction.

We commend these facts to the implacable loyalists of Congress, and submit to them whether enough has not been sacrificed to the cause of hate and prejudice. Four important States have been madly thrown away on the direct issue, and but few remain wherein the Republicans can be hopeful, because no Southern man, however sincere his repentance, can act with the Republican party without doing violence to all his local sympathies and associations. The time has come for all the ghastly scars of war to be healed—for generous laws and a truly homogeneous people. "Let us have peace!"

THE FIGHT OVER SAN DOMINGO.

THE fate of parties in this country has often been more strongly influenced by the personal quarrels of prominent politicians than by the inherent justice of principles. The irrepressible conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson, developed when they were both members of Washington's Cabinet, gave shape to the antagonistic forces of Democracy and Federalism. From Jackson's rivalry with Clay, his quarrel with Calhoun, and his attachment to Van Buren an entirely new series of political combinations were engendered. So, too, Van Buren's jealousy of Cass, Buchanan's fight with Douglas, and the deadly animosity of Thaddeus Stevens to Andrew Johnson, led to the most momentous changes among politicians who nominally belonged to the same party and professed, in general terms, the same faith. The late squabble at Washington over the San Domingo question has aroused such intense feeling, and attracted so much attention, that the *quidnuncs* are wondering whether it, too, is to exercise an important influence upon general politics, and, by causing dangerous divisions in the Republican party, to hasten its downfall. The Democracy are hoping for some such result. During the acrimonious debate in the Senate over Mr. Morton's resolution, their leading representatives spared no pains to add fuel to the angry flame. They may care little whether Cassio kill Roderigo or whether Roderigo kill Cassio, but they are anxious that there should be a deadly quarrel, and as the President is for the time being the most salient point of their antagonism, and Sumner the weaker party, they back up the Massachusetts Senator, and pretend to discover in him virtues which had entirely escaped their observation during the last quarter of a century. The *World* of yesterday is not only clear that the "friends of Sumner have a right to complain of Grant;" but it warms up into a eulogy of Sumner for his studious and laborious habits, his pecuniary probity, and for his vast stock of knowledge in all matters relating to treaties with foreign nations; and it is natural to expect that a similar tone will speedily be adopted by the Democratic Senators and the Democratic press. We must, therefore, anticipate that the Democracy will make all the capital they can out of the existing quarrel, and they will be not at all chary in the selection of means to compass their end. After their coquettings with Andrew Johnson, their partial capture of the man who above all others is the father of the Republican party, William H. Seward, and their dalliance with Chief-Justice Chase, it is difficult to say who is proof against their blandishments, or to affirm positively that Charles Sumner may not become a steady object of their affected adoration.

So far as the intrinsic merits of the San Domingo quarrel are concerned, we think the President much nearer right than his Senatorial adversary, but there is little use in having a Senate if it is to be made on all occasions the mere echo of Presidential opinions; and while we differ from Sumner's conclusions in toto, we do not doubt his right, even in a narrow partisan view, to form and adhere to opinions of his own on all issues which are not cardinal principles of the Republican party. We cannot see the wisdom of eulogizing the acquisition of Alaska and condemning the annexation of San Domingo, but a member of the United States Senate has clearly a right to adopt this course if such be his good will and pleasure, and he is responsible for it only to his constituents. The practical question likely to arise in this connection is whether Sumner should be displaced from his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on account of his hostility to the Presidential San Domingo policy, and we hope that before such a course is adopted the Republican Senators will weigh well all the probable consequences. Let them if they choose utterly reject, if they will, Mr. Sumner's doctrines about San Domingo, or refer this whole question to a special committee of which he is not even a member, but let them pause before they undertake to do what in popular appreciation will under the circumstances be considered equivalent to reading him out of the Republican party, and to making him in the eyes of an influential portion of that organization an object of undeserved persecution on the one hand, and of increased Democratic solicitude on the other. It is not even beyond the bounds of possibility, if he is driven from the Committee on Foreign Relations, that a portion of the Democracy may come to regard him as an available Presidential candidate. They have adopted in Massachusetts, as a standing Gubernatorial candidate, John Quincy Adams, who is the grandson and great-grandson of the historic objects of Democratic hatred, and when they become ready to condone Charles Sumner's anti-slavery record they will easily fraternize with him on other issues. While we do not pretend that there is any serious danger that any combination of circumstances can make Sumner the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1872, the approximate danger of driving a portion of his admirers into the Democratic ranks would certainly be invited by his exclusion from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; and, all things considered, it would be decidedly better to avert the danger than to court it.

WE are glad to notice that, at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor held yesterday, the "little unpleasantness" between the venerable President of the Board, Mr. Whitall, and Mr. Parker was amicably arranged by explanations satisfactory and creditable to both parties. We hope, however, that Mr. Parker's efforts to unearth and reform abuses connected with the management of the Almshouse will not cease, and that his colleagues will cordially sustain all feasible schemes for increasing the efficiency of the important institution under their charge.

THE FRENCH insist that if their nation sinks into a secondary or third-rate power, Great Britain must inevitably go down with them; and this theory is substantially correct. It is becoming every day more and more palpable that the three great powers of the future are the United States, Germany, and Russia, and it is a gratifying fact that these nations are likely to maintain forever the friendly attitude which has hitherto characterized their intercourse.

THE COMPLETION of the Mt. Cenis tunnel is announced in a despatch from Bordeaux, and by this great triumph of modern engineering a pathway cut through more than seven miles of solid rock secures free and uninterrupted passage of a continuous railway nearly 1400 miles in length from the British Channel to the Mediterranean, while the Alps cease forever to be a barrier between France and Italy.

AKERMAN, the Attorney-General of Grant's administration, has failed to save Georgia from falling into the hands of the Democracy. Indeed, it is said that he proved a dead weight to the Republican party of that State, and he has certainly been as useless for partisan purposes as Fish in New York or Creswell in Maryland.

NOTICES.

MEN'S WINTER
BUSINESS COATS,
ALL WOOL,
FOR
SIX DOLLARS.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
ARE CLOSING OUT A LOT OF COATS
AT ABOVE-NAMED PRICE.
Other goods in proportion.

MESSRS. EYRE & LANDELL, proprietors of the well-known dry goods house at the corner of Fourth and Arch streets, give notice that they have on hand a large stock of fine holiday goods suitable for New Year's gifts. This firm have no trash whatever on hand which can be advertised as cheap goods and sold for almost nothing, but which give satisfaction neither to the purchaser or seller. All the goods exposed for sale at this house are of the very best description, and the prices are not what can be called cheap, but reasonable. But in order to favor the practice of making holiday gifts of articles which are of themselves of intrinsic value, this firm, as it is their regular annual custom to do every December, have now made a reduction in prices on some of the fine dry goods, such as expensive shawls, silks, velvets, piano covers, and dress goods. A specialty of this week's business is the introduction of the widow's shawl in subdued colors, which is an article designed to meet a great want in the market. The business house of Eyre & Landell has been established long enough for the public to know just what can be had at the establishment, and on what a solid business foundation the operations of the house are conducted. The firm have been for twenty-five years in the same locality at the corner of Fourth and Arch streets. During all that time the business operations of the firm with its customers have been conducted in the most accommodating manner, as all who have had dealings with the house can testify.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

CLOTHING.

THOSE OVERCOATS

At the Great Brown Hall

Are the Very Perfection of

Beauty, Elegance, Durability, Neatness,
Cheapness, Good Fit, Fine Styles, Tastefulness.

BUY AN OVERCOAT FOR YOUR BOY,
$5 TO $18.
BUY AN OVERCOAT FOR YOURSELF,
$10 TO $40.

The Great Reduction in the price of Overcoats at the GREAT BROWN HALL makes it
Worth your while
To embrace the present
Opportunity
To get

A FINE OVERCOAT,

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

We do not only sell Overcoats, but fine Winter Clothing of every description is offered

NOW

At prices which defy competition.

Don't forget our Custom Department.

YOURS, TRULY,

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.

Tailors. **Tailors.**
Tailors.

SECURE
DURABILITY,
COMFORT,
NEATNESS,
ECONOMY,

By buying your Business Suits of

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

Suits costing $15, we offer at $13.
Suits costing $19, we offer at $16.
Suits costing $22, we offer at $18.

250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All wool Cassimere at $13,

Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.

Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded. 12 8 thstuim

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FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

---

GROCERIES, ETC.

FANCY AND STAPLE
GROCERIES,

Including everything desirable for the TABLE, particularly our

Delicious White Grapes,

Three pounds for One Dollar, are just as abundant and fresh as previous to Christmas.

Notwithstanding the large patronage so generously bestowed upon us during the last week, we are still ready to wait on the public, and supply all their wants for the remaining Holidays, and

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Open this day a large invoice of

Pink Coral Jewelry

Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.

They will also open on Monday next an invoice of

English Fancy Goods,

Including a fresh supply of

Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.

Their stock of

PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES

Superior to that of any previous season.

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

11 22 tf4p

PLATED WARE.

Special Announcement
For the Holidays.

ELEGANT SILVER-PLAED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS

Invite special attention to their immense stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

Selected for Holiday sales.

Tea Sets,

Triple Plate Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per set.
Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of ever description in

Silver-Plated Ware Suitable for Holiday Presents.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

Splendid Skating.
Beautiful Ice.
Elegant Warm Rooms.
LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
CARD.
THE SKATING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT WE HAVE A SOLID BODY OF SMOOTH ICE, SIX INCHES THICK, WHICH WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE WEATHER, BEING IN A HANDSOME BUILDING, PROTECTED FROM SNOW OR RAIN STORMS, AND NOT AFFECTED BY THE RISING OF THE THERMOMETER.
12 22 J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. **727**

AT RETAIL.

Grand Clearing Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,

Prior to making extensive alterations in the Store. Rare opportunities of securing GREAT BARGAINS adapted to the wants of Families, and substantial gifts for the HOLIDAYS. The entire Wholesale and Retail Stocks are combined, constituting the greatest concentration of BARGAINS in the better class of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, and all marked down to such extremely low rates as will ensure rapid sales.

Strictly One Price.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

12 15 thstutf PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAYS.

DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
POLITE AND RESPECTFUL ATTENTION.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
BLACK SILKS,
RICH POPLINS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS,
PIANO COVERS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc.
PARTICULARLY CHEAP.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!—ON THE Keystone Park, S. THIRD and MORRIS Streets. Good music. Splendid company. Everybody pleased. Give us a call. Open afternoon and evening. Tickets, 25c., or five for $1.
12* F. M. CULLEN, Proprietor.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *The Rapparee* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear this evening in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man.*

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *Ours* will be represented this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a variety programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform a number of wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the curiosities will be on exhibition until 10 P. M. The drama of *Monte Christo* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the Female Minstrels will appear this evening in an attractive entertainment.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
NO. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

BOYS,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—Photographs of different sizes of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, from life, can be had at F. Gutekunst's, No. 712 Arch street.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

JAMES M. SCOVEL has established a law and collection agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 Walnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOLINE the best made in America.

W. F. GEDDES' SONS,
STEAM POWER
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

Having greatly increased our facilities, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch every variety of Letter-press and Lithographic Printing at No. 724 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

EAVENSON—FARRELL.—On December 21st, 1870, by Friends' ceremony, at the groom's residence, JOHN EAVENSON to SUSAN O. FARRELL, all of Philadelphia.

LONEY—CLAPHANSPSON.—24th instant, at the parsonage, No. 3803 Germantown avenue, by Rev. J. M. Wheeler, Mr. CHARLES L. LONEY to SALLIE CLAPHANSPSON, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Third day, 27th, HENRY ALLEN, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Market street, Camden, No. 205, on Seventh day, 31st, at 10 o'clock.

CAMM.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. SUSAN A. CAMM, widow of the late William Camm, Esq.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1206 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—On 27th instant, BESSIE, daughter of George W. and Emily Louisa Hall, aged 3 years and 5 months.

ROBERTS.—In Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1870, EMMA GUBERT, youngest daughter of Thomas S. and Elizabeth Roberts.

Funeral at 9 A. M. Friday, from No. 940 Broadway, Camden. To proceed to Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia.

THORP.—Suddenly, on the 26th inst., JOSHUA THORP, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Church street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of JOHN HORN, Esq., from his late residence, No. 710 Franklin street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

By order of the President.
JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1870. 1t

☞ MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will assemble on Friday next, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 710 Franklin street, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, JOHN HORN.

By order of the President of the Company.
Dec. 27, 1870. (28 2t*) J. B. MOFFITT, Sec.

S. P. C. A.

THE LATE S. MORRIS WAIN.—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held December 27, 1870, the following minute was unanimously adopted:—

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals desire to place on record the deep sorrow with which they have heard of the death of the President of the society, Mr. S. Morris Wain. Among themselves alone can the sense of the heavy loss they have sustained be fully realized, nor even now by them, till, with new questions arising, they find how much they miss his judgment and cool enthusiasm in the cause in which they are engaged. Among the very earliest to feel the wrongs of the brute creation, among the very first of those who long cherished a desire for the establishment of a society like our own, to move toward its organization, the most liberal by very far in his gifts of pecuniary aid to sustain his convictions, he was, perhaps, even more useful by the regulated enthusiasm with which he pursued the objects of the society, the calm courage which shrank from no difficulty, and the practical common sense and wisdom which judged and acted so well. While in various other bodies, among our citizens generally, his active and wise benevolence, broad philanthropy and generous public spirit will long be missed, the managers deeply feel that in this society it is impossible adequately to fill his place. Yet they cannot mourn for him, whose Christian faith was so evident in his life and labors for his Divine Master and His holy cause on earth, and who has, they cannot doubt, been only called to a higher ministry in the service of the same Lord and Saviour in Heaven.

PLINY E. CHASE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stan registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer and Secretary.

CAMDEN, Dec. 24, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders at this date, at the Office of the Company, in CAMDEN, N. J., on and after THURSDAY, December 29, 1870.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Saturday, December 31, 1870.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
12 27 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on the 31st inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until January 20, 1871. SAMUEL P. HUHN,
12 24stuthsit Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 S. THIRD Street.

On and after January 1, 1871, the Office of THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be in the Cambria Iron Company's building, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

ROBERT R. CORSON,
12stuthss4t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 226 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President, No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.

B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and be opened on the 28th. D. BOYER BROWN,
12 17 stuth6t* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M, at which time and place an election will be held for a President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

BANKS.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10s5t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 2d to 10th. C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 fm*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the UNION IMPROVEMENT AND ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Southeast corner of FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CHARLES S. HINCHMAN,
12 29 3t j7 9 10* Secretary.

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS THUS FAR

OF OUR

Extraordinary Efforts to Clear Ourselves

OF

AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK

WE WILL STILL CONTINUE

OUR SPECIAL SALE,

With its Reductions, Discounts, and Abatements!!!

We will sell at Such Prices as shall make this the

FINEST OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING!!

OVERCOATS, SUITS, COATS, PANTS. VESTS, BOYS' WEAR, ETC. ETC.

All Sizes, Styles, and Goods,

SELLING SO CHEAP THAT PEOPLE NEED NOT PUT MUCH MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS WHEN THEY COME TO PATRONIZE THE

GREAT SALE AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL,

The Largest Clothing House in America,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INSURANCE.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24 5t* Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE:—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 701 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, for the election of a President and Board of Directors.

R. W. DORPHLEY,
12 29 3t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors.
9 29 mwf6] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS AND CITY PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1870.

Renters of stalls and stands in the public market houses take notice. You are hereby directed to pay to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, on the 1st day of January, 1871, or within ten days thereafter, the rent of such stalls or stands as may be occupied. All stalls and stands not paid for within the above-mentioned time will be forfeited.

N. B.—No transfer of any stall is valid unless made at this office, and the stall is forfeited if underlet without permission from this department.

Office, southwest corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. H. PUGH.
12 28 5t Com. of Markets and City Property.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu6 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ INCOME TAX ON BOND INTEREST.—Protests from bondholders, from whose interest the income tax is deducted, for sale as below. Price 5 cents.

Parties collecting interest on January 1 will find it worth their while to serve these protests on corporations which deduct the income tax from the interest of coupons due. For sale at

F. L. MOORE'S, No. 613 WALNUT Street,
11 23 6t and *Legal Gazette Office*, No. 607 SANSOM.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS COMPANY will assemble on FRIDAY next, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 710 FRANKLIN Street, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, JOHN HORN.

By order of the President of the Company,
WILLIAM P. FODELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1870. 12 28 2t*

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. $1 tuths]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millions dollars.

☞ GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR,—HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Fair open at 10 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Single Admission.....25 cents.
Season Tickets.....$1. (12 27 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ THE WESTERN M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL, TWENTIETH Street, below Walnut, will hold their Annual Grand Jubilee on THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1870. Tickets—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. 12 28 2t*

☞ JOHN S PARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 23mwf5

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varieties of copying papers. 1t

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA,

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2mrp CORNELIUS & SONS

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of

ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES

AT LOW PRICES.

READING LIGHTS,

DROP LIGHTS,

DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

11 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

☞ HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

DER KAISER VON DEUTSCHLAND.
From the London Spectator.

How litt'e the world changes! Hark once again to the shouts of the chiefs of the tribes as they raise Tchengis Khan on their shields on the field of battle, and salute him Emperor of the World! That is one view of this elevation of King William to the Imperial throne, and a poetical one; but then it is also a cynical and a partially untrue one. It would be far truer to fall back on much more prosaic morality, to repeat a sentence which would do for a copybook, and say, see how far one gets by the aid of even a humble every-day virtue like fidelity to one's work; or to contrast, after Hogarth's fashion, the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, the Idle and the Industrious Apprentices to the trade of governing mankind. The condition of existence for the Kaisers after the Thirty Years' war ended, was that they should become again what the Roman Cæsar was supposed to have been—the large-hearted arbiter of mankind, the ultimate judge to whom nations when wronged could appeal, a sovereign to whom kings could bow without loss of dignity, or fear that the decision would be aught but a fair award. That was the *raison d'etre* of that "Roman" Kaisership of which the House of Austria was so proud, of that pretension to such precedence among sovereigns as a sovereign has among his nobles, of that antique and stately ceremonial which conquering kings strove in vain to relax, and which popes could not break through. The Hapsburg Kaisers saw this was their function, always claimed this position as theirs, and persistently refused to perform the work for which this transcendent state was assigned to them. Great or little, Charles V or Charles VI, reformers like Joseph or reactionaries like Francis, they were steadily selfish, perseveringly unjust, unanimously narrow, governed kindly only in their own States, used their semi-divine claims to obedience only to aggrandize themselves; could no more be trusted to arbitrate between States, or creeds, or even men, than the most corrupt of judges or the most fanatic of priests. They could be bribed into injustice by the hope of territory, driven into it by the threat of a bishop, or deluded into it by any worldly-wise and flattering diplomatist. And so, when the first storm came, they saw they had no meaning, and resigned that wonderful "Romische" crown, link of the old and new civilizations, symbol of the claim to the *de jure* sovereignty of earth, and slunk away mere Emperors of Austria; and when the second storm came were driven even from German position, flung out of Germany, made to resign even the hope of primacy among their former vassals. The condition of existence for the Hohenzollerns, on the other hand, with their long strips of sandy provinces and four millions of people and absence of all hereditary rights, was that they should work at their trade of ruling like millowners, or traffic-managers, or non-commissioned officers; should organise their "hands" so as to get the largest amount of result from the smallest amount of expense, should accumulate and not squander property of all kinds, should actually do the work they were made kings to do. Up to their lights they did it all faithfully, laboriously, persistently. They drilled their hands with such stern steadiness, and yet such justice, so far as either of them knew justice, that they were obeyed as if served with machines, and yet with devoted willingness. Their armies, badly paid, cruelly disciplined, little rewarded, fought for them as the soldiers of great monarchs have seldom fought; their greatest leaders, men who had won pitched battles, bore rebuke like children; their half-starved, close-watched civil servants actually governed as few bureaucrats attempt to govern; their diplomatists, unrewarded with rank or wages, or even praise, tricked or threatened, bullied or cajoled, with unrivalled fidelity and success. The line never produced in it a man of genius—for even Frederick was but a fair general of division and able manager of property—but every man of it save one gave himself to his labor, worked at his trade, would have efficiency, and did have it; would be master, but never took master's ease; if he got a new property, made it a reason not for enjoyment, but for toiling the more on that. Their ideal, a state organized like a camp or a factory, was not perhaps a high one; but it was honestly their ideal, and they realized it by means which, though often utterly bad, were but once bad by the standard of their own age, or of that sturdy "bacon-and-greens conscience" by which the most of them were guided. The one infidel among them died worn out with toil, never having done less than eight hours' work a day. The one dreamy mystic among them rejected the Imperial throne when actually in his hand, because he thought only kings had a moral right to give it him! And now the hour having arrived, the simplest, solidest, perhaps even stolidest of them all—though there must be flashes of deep insight in him too—having reached the reward of all their labor and all the devotion they had secured in their great servants, having used the huge armaments they had amassed, and the credit they had built up, and the property they had gathered, to such purpose that his people scarcely lament either lives or treasure, heavily mounts the steps of the Imperial Throne, turns a frowning face to the shouting crowd, and reluctantly seats himself upon the pinnacle of the world. "I had rather be King of Prussia," says King William, as they place on his head the crown which makes him, but seventh from the little Kur-furst of those sandy steppes out there in the far northeast, a king of kings. He is a strange and somewhat dim figure, that old man who has never been a despot in the sense of wishing to secure his will by pure volition, but who said, "I will be pivot of the State," as who should say, "I will be master in my house;" who has been so hated and so loved, whose stubbornness made an army as genius might have done; who seems to have in high measure but one capacity, but that the supreme one for kings, the faculty of recognizing among men far down below the genius he requires, and who stands, an average man among men of the first rank of brain, the heavy, over-weighted, but calm master of them all. He is a dim figure, as we say, to us, that drill sergeant who can recognize and yet use such captains; but it is hard not to fancy that at the bottom of his strange reluctance to grasp the prize is a vague consciousness that the work not only of him, but of his house, is done; that the typical Hozenhollern is not the fit occupant of an Imperial throne; that if the Hohenzollern Emperors are to reign as the Hohenzollern Kings have reigned, if two centuries hence a Kaiser Fritz is to summon all Germany to some mighty task, and find all Germany rise at his call, silent, regimented, and yet burning with inner fire, the Kaisers must be men of larger sympathies, deeper insight, and less selfish nature than the Kings of Prussia have ever been. It is by doing his duty as he saw it that the Elector has become Emperor, but the duty of Emperers is other than mere drill, and the justice desired of them not the justice defined in the old sentence, "justice to all men, but to Hohenzollerns first." "Let Fritz have it," says the King; and he who chose Bismarck and Von Moltke, who gives to his ablest enemy of 1866 the supreme command northeast of Paris, and trusts to the only Prince of his House who might found an Orleans branch—for Frederick Charles is head of a party—the command of the most active of his armies, may be right once more, though such insight might seem above him, and the Crown Prince may be the man best fitted to wear the new Imperial Crown, and play the part Germany, deep in its heart, expects from the successor of Frederick Barbarossa. If he is—and all Germany suspects him of hating war and loving liberty—Europe may yet have no reason to repent of the most bizarre, possibly the most important event of our time—the recrowning of the German Emperor in the year which has seen the Pope-King discrowned. But if he is not—?

The effect of the change of title depends so absolutely on the reign of the first Emperor who shall bear it for any time that it is scarcely worth discussion. Two points only may be accepted as certain. One is that the Kaisership will make unity slightly easier, by giving Germany a visible head, supported by traditionary reverence as well as popular feeling, and by removing the jealousy of the sub-kings, which, meaningless now, might be full of menace hereafter should Germany ever again be struggling in the grasp of a foe. Men hate or love their admitted superiors, but they are not jealous of them. And the second is, that a German Emperor will in his heart consider all German men his subjects, will sigh for the lost valley of the Danube, and look wistfully northward along the Baltic coast. Whether he will desire to "recover his subjects" by conquest or by attraction—by the sword, as in Holstein, or by the drawing force of a nobler and more massive national life, as in Gotha and Baden—is the doubt with which Europe for years to come will be disturbed; but that he will so desire there is no room for doubt whatever, and it will be well for the freedom and the diversity of Europe if he desires no more. Beaten in Paris or victorious, the Kaiser of Germany reigns from the Baltic to the Italian frontier, from the Silesian plateau to far beyond the Rhine.

ON CHAIRS.

A chair must have been one of the most ancient of inventions. After the use of fire, after the rudest forms of grinding and weaving, something to sit down upon must have presented itself as the next desideratum. But it must not be supposed that a chair was the direct result. As Lord Lytton says:—"Man has only given to him, not the immediate knowledge of the perfect, but the means to strive towards the perfect." And he elsewhere observes:—"Man must build a hut before he can build a Parthenon."

At work in the primeval forest, felling trees and clearing the ground, man may first have experienced the comfort of a raised seat by placing himself on the stump of a tree. But, however eligible this support might be in other respects, it labored under the disadvantage of being immovable. A brilliant thought! no sooner conceived than acted upon; and perhaps several generations passed before some great genius hit upon the idea of obviating the cumbersomeness of these heavy, solid blocks by fastening a piece of plank on three supporters, and producing a three-legged stool. The tradition runs that Tarquin introduced the ivory curule chairs into Rome; be this as it may, they were in use in the time of Brutus, who, though he destroyed the kingly power, and changed the Constitution of Rome from a monarchy into a republic, knew how far he could safely go, and did not care to touch the chairs. The prætors and ediles who were permitted to occupy them, esteemed the privilege so highly that they retained the curule chair at home after their term of office had expired, as a proof of the dignity to which they had attained. These Roman officials were so much attached to their seats that they would not part with them when they went abroad, but had chairs placed upon wheels, and in these chariots, often elaborately ornamented with gold and precious stones, they showed themselves to the admiring, unseated multitude. The Romans considered it an honor to ride in these wheeled curules, that were "remarkably high," Pliny tells us—a convenient method of acquainting the spectators with the degree of homage expected from them, equivalent to the method employed by artists of olden times, who always depicted kings and heroes as at least twice the size of ordinary men.

"There is nothing new under the sun," saith the preacher. At the period known in art language as the Renaissance, the modern European was struck with the idea of going about in chairs. About the year 1581 covered chairs, slung on poles, were invented at Sedan, whence the name of these conveyances. Sir Sanders Duncombe obtained a patent for the Sedan chair in 1634, and by 1649 they were in general use. In 1711 an act was passed limiting the number of licensed Sedan chairs to 200, but in 1726 it was increased to 400. This act, however, did not affect the use of private chairs.

When the favorite, Buckingham, used this mode of conveyance, he was hooted at by the public, who cried that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts; but this prejudice soon gave way, and the Sedan chair, often handsomely gilt and painted, became part of the furniture of the hall in the houses of the nobility and the wealthier classes, and the chairmen formed a part of every large establishment.—*Temple Bar.*

NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE BOOK.—The Ohio *Statesman* relates the following good joke at the expense of two partisan editors:—Soon after Chief Justice Chase, then a Whig, assumed the gubernatorial chair in Ohio, he issued his proclamation appointing a Thanksgiving day. To make sure of being orthodox, the Governor composed his proclamation almost exclusively of passages from the Bible, which he did not designate as quotations, presuming that every one would recognize them, and admire the fitness of the words as well as his taste in their selection. The proclamation meeting the eyes of a Democratic editor, he pounced at once upon it—declaring that he had read it before—couldn't say exactly where—but he would take his oath that it was downright plagiarism from beginning to end. That would have been a pretty fair joke; but the next day the Whig editor came out valiantly in defense of the Governor, pronouncing the charge false and libellous, and challenged any man living to produce one single line of the proclamation that ever had appeared in print before.

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BENEDETTI.

EXPLANATIONS OF HIS POSITION AND THE AFFAIR AT EMS—CONFERENCES WITH BISMARCK—THE SPANISH THRONE—NO RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT WAR—MOBILIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY—BISMARCK'S SCHEMING.

The following is a translation of an interesting communication from M. Benedetti, late French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin:—

FROM THE YEAR 1860.

* * * In 1860 I was suddenly ordered to Turin to expedite the reunion to France of Savoy and Nice, as unforeseen obstacles had occurred to it. Switzerland reclaimed Chablais and Faucigny, and it may be recollected that the press of England, speaking on behalf of the public and of the Government, gave its unanimous support to this claim. Piedmont, on its part, trusted that those complications, which it sought to aggravate for its own object, would lead us to give up to the county of Nice the country of Garibaldi and a portion of Italian territory. Leaving Paris on March 20, I signed on the 24th the cession treaty with M. Cavour, who was not unconscious of the difficulties which this act would create for him.

CONFERENCES WITH BISMARCK.

On the 9th of July, 1866, six days after the battle of Sadowa, I was ordered by telegraph to rejoin the Prussian headquarters, and do all I could to persuade the King of Prussia to agree to an armistice. At the Prussian headquarters in Moravia I had several conferences with M. de Bismarck, and after these I went to Vienna, which place I reached on the 15th. On the 20th the plenipotentiaries of the two belligerent powers, by my endeavors, signed under the walls of that capital preliminaries of peace, upon the basis of the integrity of the Austrian empire.

SENT TO EMS.

Finally, when I was sent to Ems, what were my instructions? They were to obtain the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the crown of Spain, which he had accepted with the full consent of the King of Prussia. Was I successful in my representations, which on this occasion were addressed personally to a powerful monarch, proud, and justly so, of his success? Yes, most assuredly. I was engaged four days in negotiating and in soothing susceptibilities, and carried out the duty which was entrusted to me.

THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN AND THE SPANISH THRONE.

Prince Antoine had intimated to the Cabinet of Madrid the renunciation of his son, and the King, in informing me of it, was desirous that I should be made aware of it, and that I should communicate to Paris that he had given his acquiescence as sovereign and head of the family. Deeming these concessions insufficient, some members of the Legislative Body wished to question the government, asserting that it was necessary to obtain from Prussia an engagement that no Prince of the House of Hohenzollern should for the future consent to mount the throne of Spain. The question was in truth postponed: but the purport of it was made known from the tribune, and the Minister, thinking it indispensable in the excited state of the public mind to carry out the view which he had suggested, sent me fresh instructions to act in that sense.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Was such a guarantee necessary? Was the agitation which pervaded all classes of the people earnest and sincere? Could not the national feeling be restrained or appeased in some other way? These are questions which must be cleared up some time or other, and then it will be seen whether the opposition members were justified in declining to take their share in the responsibility of the present war. What I can affirm beyond fear of contradiction is, that I successfully carried out my first instructions, and protected peace from the danger with which it was threatened by the candidature of Prince Leopold, although new demands were made which led us fatally into war. That will be shown by the reports which I sent from Ems to the Government of the Emperor, and which will close the series of papers which I propose to publish.

NO ONE INSULTING OR INSULTED AT EMS.

During this mission, as well as during those which preceded it, I received instructions exclusively from the Foreign Minister, according to which I shaped my conduct and my language. I never had the honor of a private correspondence with the Emperor, and, contrary to positive assertions, his Majesty always abstained from addressing his demands directly to me. You may not be inclined to believe it, but I solemnly assure you of the truth of what I say, and my proposed publication will clearly show it. I will add, since you wish it, that at Ems there was no one either insulting or insulted, and that the King himself was surprised when he was made acquainted with the unfounded statements in several journals which were mistakenly supposed to have been made by eye-witnesses.

A TRUST NOT BETRAYED.

In giving you these details I do not seek to deceive myself, or hope to convert prejudiced people or to disarm political opponents. It is not likely, after having overturned the empire, that they will show themselves just and true to one of its most devoted servants. I will prove to them, you will see, that in good faith or in bad faith they have put error in the place of truth. Nevertheless, they will cease to assert that I have betrayed the trust reposed in me by the nation. But there will still be honest and impartial people in the world, and history happily is not made by contemporaries. The next generation of writers will exhaust every source of information—will scrutinize all opinions; and it is fitting that materials should be prepared for them by opposing authentic statements and undeniable facts to interested and deceptive assertions.

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

What is it that the public will not swallow? Among the privates, and even among some of the officers of our army, who hunt after causes for our defeats, it is regarded as certain that Prussia began to mobilize her army in June—that is to say, several weeks before war was declared; that she was successful in concealing the completion of this step from me, and that I had given no hint of it at Paris and that we were thus surprised by the enemy in the midst of the measures we were taking to begin a campaign. That is absurd, false, and impossible. You know, in fact, that Prussia only summoned her reserves when we announced in the sitting of the 18th July our resolution to claim by force of arms the security which was refused us, and that it is foolish to suppose that some hundreds of thousands of men could be brought to serve at one time without the fact becoming known to the public and the press. Yet some will have it, among whom are those who have suffered from the hardships of the war, that our disasters ought to be attributed partly to the Ambassador who knew not and did not warn us of the mobilization of the Prussian army, and hence it is I am forced to reject a responsibility which in no respect falls upon me. I will only state that I had with me as military attache Baron Stoffel, colonel of artillery, an officer of great merits, whose duty it was to attend to the orders issued by the War Minister at Berlin, but in bearing testimony to the distinguished manner in which he always performed his duty I prefer laying before the public official documents, where those desirous of knowing the truth will be able to find it, and be surprised at their having, perhaps, believed statements so utterly unworthy their confidence.

NOTHING OF THE PRETENDED TREATY.

You will observe that I have said nothing on the subject of the pretended treaty, which I had taken upon myself to submit to the approval of M. de Bismarck. I have already given explanations on this subject, and will return to it once more in the publication which I have announced. If instead of successes the Prussians had met with reverses, the reputation of the Chancellor of the North would not have outlived an act so outrageously disloyal. But victory covers all eccentricities or excuses them. But fate has not yet spoken its last word, and if fortune should again smile on us, if the controversy with Russia should become complicated, certain embassies, such as those of London or Brussels, would appear less prudent than they are deemed to be at present, and you would perhaps find strong proof that the design to unite Belgium to France, as I have affirmed, is entirely a Prussian conception.

THE SCHEMING OF BISMARCK.

After all what does the scheming of M. de Bismarck prove? Only this, that in entering into relations with him one was exposed to mistakes which could not be foreseen, and against which one could not guard without damaging one's reputation. But have the chances of war been in any way lessened? Was the attitude of the other powers in any way affected? Assuredly not. To speak only of England, is it not broadly asserted that she blamed our resolution from the day on which we declared war, and before knowing anything of the piece the principal part in which was reserved for the journal of the city? I should never finish if I were to say all I wished to say, so I stop. Excuse these details. I shall enlighten you more fully when the time comes for giving an explanation to the public. BENEDETTI.

THE SECRET FRANCO-PRUSSIAN TREATY—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AGAINST M. BENEDETTI.

The recent statement of M. Benedetti, late French Minister at Berlin, published in the London *Standard*, regarding the authenticity of the famous secret treaty, and the part he had in the same, renders the opinion of Mr. Bancroft on the subject very interesting. Concerning this notable matter, he wrote to Secretary Fish as follows:—

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, July 27, 1870.

—Sir:—To-day I have to send you an authentic copy of one of the most remarkable documents ever framed by a European statesman. Some time ago (the exact date is uncertain) M. Benedetti, the French ambassador, proposed to Count Bismarck, at a time when France was in profound peace with England and with Belgium, to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose of gaining the consent of France for the union of Germany on the one side, and the consent of Germany to the annexation of Belgium and Luxemburg to France on the other. You may rely implicitly on the authenticity of the document of which I enclose a copy, for I have seen the original, in the handwriting of Benedetti, which handwriting is very well known to me. As an expression of contempt for the restraints of international law, the document may rank with the late declaration of war by the Emperor against Prussia; but it has, moreover, the character of a defiance of Great Britain.

* * * * * * *

I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

HAMILTON FISH, Esq., Secretary of State.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELIAS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·20 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS,

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETTT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00

" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

10 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·00	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
To Pottsville	P. M. 3·15	From Reading	P. M. 7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·20, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.

No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.

No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·40 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496·74
	$2,106,334·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	89,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL $400,000·00

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,338·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19

THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.

H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,

5 23 mwsly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MAR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PAID FIRE BILL

Approved at Last.

Mayor Fox Makes a Grand New Year's Gift to Philadelphia—The Days of the Fire Sharps Ended—The Mayor Signs the Bill Creating a Paid Fire Department —A Single Objection to the Measure.

The suspense in which the citizens of Philadelphia have been held for the past two weeks, with reference to the great reform measure which had passed both branches of Councils by immense majorities, abolishing the volunteer department, which has been in existence since the early days of Philadelphia, and creating in its stead a paid organization, is at an end.

Notwithstanding the great pressure which has been brought to bear upon Mayor Fox to induce him to return the bill without his signature, he appended his name to it at about half-past 12 o'clock to-day, in the presence of several Councilmen, among whom were Mr. George A. Smith, chairman of the Special Committee on Fire Department of the Select Council; Mr. Wm. B. Hanna, chairman of the general Committee on Fire Department of Councils, and Mr. Henry Marcus, of the Fourth ward, and the representatives of the evening newspapers.

He had been closeted with his Chief for some time prior to the event, and finally the door of his private chamber was opened and the above gentlemen admitted. The party had hardly entered when the Mayor ejaculated, "I have signed the Fire Bill, and there is the message which I intend shall accompany it this afternoon to Councils."

The gentlemen present then congratulated him, when Mr. Hanna discovered that the official signature had not yet been appended to the original document. The Mayor immediately picked up a pen and wrote his name to the last page of the ordinance.

He had hardly laid down the pen, when Mr. Hanna picked it up, stating that it was a trophy which he appreciated highly, and of which he would keep possession all his life. Several other gentlemen interested in the measure called and congratulated his Honor unon having conferred such a great benefit upon the people.

The Message.

The message of the Mayor, which was read in Councils shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, is as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, December 29, A. D. 1870.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

I have this day approved an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Create and Organize a Paid Fire Department for the City of Philadelphia, and to make an Appropriation Therefor."

The establishment of a Paid Fire Department has become a necessity, and I concur with you in the opinion expressed by your enactment of this ordinance, that the people of this city desire that the department should, like all other departments of the city, be exclusively under municipal regulation and control; but there is in this ordinance, though I have approved it, an objectional clause to the reformation of which I invite your attention, although I would not permit my objection to a lesser evil to induce me to countenance a greater, such as the existence of a Volunteer Fire Department had grown to be.

The ordinance provides that there shall be elected by the Select Council three Fire Commissioners, and by the Common Council four, and it contains the following expression, to wit:—"The minority in each chamber shall at all times be represented by one member in said Board of Fire Commissioners." This clause, though plain to ourselves, is not free from doubt in its legal interpretation, and might be very embarrassing in its execution. I assume that the minority mentioned in the ordinance refers to the political minority, although it is not so expressed. It is true that at this time the members of Councils are divided into two political parties only, but there may come a time when there will be three political parties in one or both chambers of Councils, and it would then be difficult to enforce the terms of your ordinance or perhaps to administer them at all.

Whenever the right of political minorities to be represented has been recognized by the Legislature, it has been by allowing the votes to be cast for less than the whole number to be elected, thus securing to the minority their representation. The only exception to this that I recollect is to be found in the law of 1869 relating to the general elections in this city, where the majority of the Board of Aldermen are authorized to make choice for the minority; and the unfairness of this seems to be admitted.

Your ordinance provides that all the Commissioners (as well those representing the minority as the others) shall be chosen by the majority, all of them to be highest in votes—each member of Councils being allowed to vote for the full number—and it is very questionable whether, in the legal construction of this clause, the minority can be represented by any one not of its own choice. All legislation should be plain, and should be free from ambiguity: it is far better that you should say *political* minority, if, as I have assumed, you intended it such to be; and it would certainly be better that this minority should select its own representative, and to such changes as will bring about this result I earnestly invite your attention.

The disbandment of the volunteer system—for many years our pride, but for the last few years not so much so—is a measure so important as to have attracted the attention of many of our citizens for a considerable time past. The organization of its successor should be such as would command the most general confidence, and would leave the least room for cavil or reproach. The new system is attended with heavy expense, but any expenditure of the public money will, I am sure, be cheerfully borne when found to be necessary to prevent the destruction of property and the demoralization of youth, which were the necessary attendants of an insufficiently-governed Fire Department.

Commending to you this subject as one deserving your best consideration, and trusting that you will endeavor to make the new department satisfactory to all our citizens by its fairness as well as its efficiency, I shall unite with you in all proper measures of further legislation that you may deem necessary.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

FIRE—NARROW ESCAPE.—About a quarter before six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the furnishing store of Mr. A. Hoffman, No. 734 North Second street. It originated accidentally from a stove on the premises. The flames had gained considerable headway before discovered by the police. Several fire companies in the immediate neighborhood were notified, and the flames were speedily extinguished. The loss, which is principally by water, is about $800. There is but one way of access to the upper floors, and that leads from the store. Mrs. Hoffman and her three children were asleep in the second story at the time the alarm was given, and their escape was cut off by the flames, which were burning close to the stairway. The police, with the aid of a ladder, rescued them from a second-story window. Mr. Hoffman is in New York city, buying goods. The building in which the fire occurred is owned by Mr. Joseph Reiskey.

A SWINDLER.—On Saturday last a man genteelly dressed entered the blank book store of Mr. J. B. Charlton, No. 35 South Fourth street, and representing himself as Front street merchant, ordered books to the value of $50, to be sent to his store, on Front street, above Market. An errand boy in the place was directed to carry the property around to the merchant's store. On Market street the little fellow met the supposed merchant, who upbraided him for loitering, and, taking the books from him, gave a check for $50 on the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Charlton deposited the check, but this morning he was astonished to receive it back protested. The purchaser was nothing more than a swindler, and he had no store on Front street, as represented. He gave the name of John F. Pohl.

ACCIDENTS.—Quite a number of persons fell this morning and fractured their limbs in consequence of the slippery condition of the sidewalks.

SERENADE TO SENATOR DECHERT.—A procession formed of citizens of the First Senatorial district will leave Second and Christian streets this evening for the Club House, Walnut street, above Tenth, where Colonel Robert P. Dechert, State Senator, is to be serenaded. The parade will move over the following route:—Down Second to Moore street, thence to Fourth, thence to Christian, thence to Fifth, thence to Bainbridge street, thence to Twentieth street, thence to Spruce street, thence to Eleventh street, thence to Walnut street, and down Walnut to the club house. General William McCandless will be the chief marshal of the procession.

THE ICE CROP.—The ice dealers are jubilant. For almost a week back they have been laying in their stock of ice for next summer. The crop is a good one, and from present appearances there is every reason to believe that the supply will exceed that of former years. This morning the Delaware was frozen over above Poplar street.

QUIET.—The city was remarkably quiet last night, if we are to judge from the reports of the Lieutenants of Police submitted to the Mayor this morning. There were only one or two arrests for drunkenness reported, and to the calendar of crime were added a few cases of petty larceny.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR, at 1117 Chesnut street, will close this evening with a grand instrumental and vocal concert, to which the admission will be 25 cents. We hope that a large audience will be in attendance, as a fine entertainment may be expected, and a most worthy cause be promoted.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—Last night the police of the Fifth district found two bags of peanuts on the sidewalk in St. Mary street. The property is supposed to have been stolen. It is at the Fifth District Station House awaiting an owner.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 18 tuths1sp

Portland Sleighs
FOR SALE.
TWO SLEIGHS,
Genuine C. P. KIMBALL'S, PORTLAND.
Never been used. Made to order and finished richly in plush. Apply at [1trp
No. 105 South FRONT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SKATING SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 18 thstnD8 ABOVE CHESNUT.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
The Genuine Article,
In half and quarter bbls., for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES
IN LARGE CLUSTERS.
NEW LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
NEW SULTANA RAISINS.
NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
CITRON, AND LEMON-PEEL.
NEW YORK STATE CLARIFIED SWEET CIDER,
Very Superior, for Mince Meat.
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
FINE OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES.
Superior Sherry Wine for Cooking Purposes.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS
RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN
NUTS, Etc. Etc.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New Tariff Act.

Gov. Holden's Predicament.

The President Declines Interfering

Judge Chase's Coming Retirement

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Tariff Act.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury this morning signed the instructions which have been in preparation for the last month, to be transmitted to the various collectors of customs concerning the new tariff act which goes into effect the 1st of January. It is ascertained that the reduction in the tariff made by the new law will amount to about forty millions annually. With so large a falling off the Secretary is of the opinion that there should be no further tinkering with the tariff for the present.

Reduction of the Public Debt

this month will be about the same as last. The amount of interest paid on the 1st of

January Coupons

will reach 32,0000,000. The coin and currency balance continues large, and the Secretary is urged by leading financial men to increase the monthly sales of gold and purchase bonds. The Secretary, however, is not disposed to depart from the policy he has hitherto pursued.

Governor Holden's Case.

Friends of Governor Holden have arrived here from North Carolina to see if anything be done to release him from the unpleasant position he now occupies. The President has been consulted about the matter, but he does not see where he can interfere or how Congress can do anything.

Who Will Succeed Chief Justice Chase?

The fact having become known that Chief Justice Chase is likely to retire from the bench this winter, a large number of candidates from the West and New England are being brought forward. The President will have no difficulty in selecting a good man from the list of candidates, they are so numerous and many of them able lawyers.

The President authorizes a denial of the statement that he has attempted to defeat the election of General Logan for the United States Senate, or that he has expressed a preference for any Senatorial candidate in any of the States where elections will be held next month.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Determined Suicide.

HALIFAX, Dec. 29.—Franz Wobeen, steward of the Halifax Club, stabbed himself in four places, and, after bleeding almost to death, threw himself from a third-story window of the club house and died in a few minutes.

There is an alarming

Prevalence of Crime

here, the offenders being principally juveniles. The Custom House at Port Hawkesbury has been burned.

The Air Line Railroad.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Dec. 29.—The entire length of the Canada Air-Line Railroad is under contract, and will be pressed forward as fast as possible.

Ship News.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 29.—The schooner Mary and Eliza, from Baltimore for Boston, loaded with coal and pig iron, is ashore and full of water on Sharp's Island, Chesapeake Bay.

A FEMALE INCENDIARY.

Arrested for the Act—She Attempts Suicide in her Cell—A Letter Asserting her Innocence.

Quite a sensation, says last evening's New York *Commercial Advertiser*, was caused this morning at the Central Police Office, by the fact that Minnie Davis, who was locked up on a charge of arson, had attempted to hang herself. This woman was arrested on Sunday night, charged with setting a fire in her room, No. 54 West Twenty-ninth street. It appears that a few days before she had her furniture, etc., insured for $3000. She had been locked up in the cells at the Central Office until last night, when she begged the officers to let her have another room. They allowed her to go into the doorkeeper's room, which is also one of the cells, but somewhat better furnished than the others. She thanked them for their kindness and was locked in.

About eight o'clock this morning Detective Doran had occasion to visit the cells. On attempting to open the door of the room where Miss Davis was confined, he found some heavy weight against it. He immediately pushed open the door, and entering, found Miss Davis hanging with a towel tied round her neck, and attached to the door knob. She had to lift her feet from the floor in order to swing free. Detective Doran cut her down, and sent for the doctor, who, on arriving, said that she could not have been long hanging. Shortly after the arrival of the doctor she was able to speak. This is the fifth would-be suicide that Doran has cut down since he has been attached to the police force in this city. Three letters were found in Miss Davis' room, which she had written during her imprisonment. One was to the Fire Marshal, and the others to her lover and a friend. In the note to her lover she makes him a present of half a dozen gold bosom studs. She is a rather prepossessing looking young lady, and dresses very neatly. She pretends to be bowed down with grief. The following is a verbatim copy of the letter which she left for the Fire Marshal:—

December 27, 1870—*To the Honorable Fire Marshal.*—All I have to say is this, I am not guilty of setting fire to my things at No. 54 West Thirty-ninth street, and would not have done such a thing for the world. Mrs. Hagadorn told me the day before the fire that if she had her things insured for $3000 that she would burn them up to get the insurance money, and I said that I would not be mean enough to do such a thing. If the wind did not blow the curtain in the candle, then somebody else must have set them on fire, for I am sure when I went to bed there was no fire in the room. Will you and everybody else interested in this affair be so kind as to forgive me all that I have said or done that was wrong or false? Please send for Mr. (here she put the name of her lover, which we omit) and give him the letter that I have left for him, and if he feels disposed to let you see it, all right, that explains everything. Will you be so kind as to let him have my things and pictures? He has always been good and kind to me, and I want him to have my things, for I love him better than I love my life, please to give him my body, and assist him if he requires it of you. Please send for my things that are in the cell over to Jefferson Market and let him have everything. I am sorry for all that I have ever said or done, and if you will not forgive me I am sure that God will.

Mrs. —— will see the day that she will be sorry for the injustice she has done me. She has caused me to be locked up, and has caused me to suffer severely, and she would cause me to suffer more if she could.

I must close by saying that I will not be much longer in this world to suffer, and I ask all to forgive me; and beg you never to have my remains buried in the Potter's Field. I am a thousand times obliged to you, gentlemen, for being so kind to me this evening, and for giving me such a comfortable room. I find it much better than the cold cells. Good-by to all. MINNIE DAVIS.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Outrages to English Vessels.

Prussia Makes Ample Apologies.

Railroading in the West.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

Serious Trouble in Kansas.

Settlers on Indian Reservations.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussia Apologizes for the Outrages Upon English Vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Earl Granville has received a despatch from the Prussian Government apologizing for the outrage on English vessels in the Seine, and stating that pecuniary indemnity would be given if demanded, and announcing that the military commander guilty of the outrage has been court-martialled and dismissed the service.

A Battle Impending at Havre.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Prussians on Wednesday occupied the line between Duclair and Saintpear, and were apparently concentrating their forces behind the town of Bolbec, where an engagement with the French defenders of Havre is imminent.

Fort Avron Silenced.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 28.—Mont Avron is silent to-day, but the forts in the neighborhood reply to the fire of the German guns. The Prussians on Monday advanced to and occupied Bapaume, fourteen miles south-southeast from Arras.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Railway Report.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—General Morris and Wm. T. Beaz, receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, submitted their first report to the court last evening in Indianapolis:—For a period of thirty-five days the receipts of the main branch were $173,061·34; expenditures, $78,006·83—gain, $95,054·51. The Whitewater Valley branch gained $1299·15; the Harrison branch gained $262·32; the Martinsville branch lost $1629·34; and the Hagerstown branch lost $9716. The various expenses in the shape of salaries of executive officers and foreign agents are not included.

The gross earnings have been beyond the average of the whole year. Of the branch roads, the Whitewater Valley branch has proportionate rental liability, not included in the above, for the period, of $13,611, showing a net loss of $12,311·85; the Martinsville branch $5250, showing a net loss for that branch of $6879·34; the Harrison branch, after the rental is deducted, will leave a gain of $28,295; the Hagerstown branch will show a loss of $1787·32. The receivers state that it is their conviction, based on actual experiment and observation, that no one branch can be operated under existing contracts without serious loss.

The report asks for authority to pay the rent of ground in Cincinnati; also, judgments against the company for stock killed, etc., the latter amounting $3000. They further represent that portions of the floating debt of the company are secured by a pledge of stocks, bonds, and other property of the company, and other portions are secured by mortgage on its real estate; and that in some cases the debts thus secured by pledge and mortgage, especially some secured by pledge of bonds and stocks, are past due, and that the creditors holding the same threaten to sell the pledge for satisfaction of the debts.

They say that the certain result of permitting such sales will be a partial sacrifice of the securities pledged and serious loss to the trust. The aggregate amount of indebtedness secured as aforesaid by pledge and mortgage is about $200,000. They ask authority to borrow on their notes and bonds as receivers $200,000 for liquidation of this indebtedness, the loans to be charged on the net earnings as a preferred claim. They conclude by saying that on or before the 25th of January they will file an inventory of property of the road and a schedule of its indebtedness, which they have not yet had time to prepare, especially as a good part of the debts is not on the company's books, but consists of unliquidated demands not yet reported to the company, or entered on its record.

The Miami Indian Reservations.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A despatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, says that Colonel Merrill has received orders from the War Department yesterday, instructing him to remove all the settlers from the Miami Indian reservations in this State at once. There are from 3000 to 4000 settlers upon these lands. Lacygena, a thriving town of twelve hundred inhabitants, is also on the same land, and must share the same fate.

The reservation embraces 70,000 acres of the finest lands in Kansas. Much of it is well improved, with good houses, farms, and orchards. This order has evidently been secured through fraud and misrepresentation by members of the Indian ring who are known to be interested in having the settlers removed in order that they may sell the land and pocket the proceeds. Colonel Merrill goes up tonight and will be followed by one company of United States cavalry to-morrow.

Murderer Convicted.

Reddick, who killed young Lykens near Leavenworth, Kansas, a short time since, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Leavenworth yesterday.

Fatal Affray.

On Monday evening Napoleon Bowen and Frank Dean were riding together on a saddle horse in Platte county, Mo., when a quarrel took place between them, which resulted in Dean stabbing Brown twenty-one times, killing him instantly. Brown was nineteen years old, and a son of Judge Thomas Brown, of Buchanan county.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has prepared a comparative statement showing the receipts from the sources of revenue taxable under existing laws for the first four months of the fiscal years, ending June 30, 1870, and June 30, 1871; also the aggregate increase and the increase or decrease from each source.

The receipts from July to October, 1870, were:—Spirits, $15,617,610·86; tobacco, $11,494,359·72; fermented liquors, $2,629,436·75; income, $13,172,011·95; banks and bankers, $1,647,188·96; special taxes, $3,587,646·26; gas, $634,626·98; penalties, $271,590·67; stamps, $4,720,710·92; all other sources, $6,942,379·44; total, $60,646,373·91. The receipts from the above sources from July to October, 1869, were $59,443,709·73; showing an aggregate increase for this year of $1202,573·18.

The increase this year was from spirits, $1,175,-356·14; tobacco, $527,637·56; fermented liquors, $455,-495·38; banks and bankers, $228,685·75; gas, $82,-074·81; penalties, $66,504·87; all other sources, $62,-613·29. Total, $2,598,277·80. The decrease was: on incomes, $1,099,224·51; special taxes, $68,637·12; stamps, $237,932 99. Total, $1,395,794·62. The decrease on incomes is only apparent; the annual list was collected earlier in 1870 than in 1869, and the Treasurer has received a note from New York, signed "Honesty," enclosing seventy dollars conscience money, and saying it is to supply an omission in the payment of internal revenue taxes.

Government Storekeepers Appointed.

George Adolph, Edward Switzer, and Matthew H. Crawford have been appointed Storekeepers for First Pennsylvania district, and B. F. Pherigo Storekeeper for the Seventeenth district of Kentucky.

Army Officers Mustered Out of Service.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following officers, upon the recommendation of the board now in session in this city, of which General Hancock is President, have been mustered out of the United States service:—

1st Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty, 5th Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Julius Skommel and Robert S. Fletcher, 8th Infantry.

The following are discharged upon their own requests:—Captains John B. Shinn, 3d Artillery, and Samuel B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster, and First Lieutenant William H. Davidson unassigned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamers City of Mexico, from Havana, and Corima, from Messina.

Murder on the High Seas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Coroner Shields rendered a decision this afternoon in the case of David Lech, steward of the brig Ellen O. Feeney, charged with the murder of the sailor Austrian Jack.

Leech was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Incendiary Fires.

TROY, Dec. 29.—There were two incendiary fires at West Troy last evening, destroying property valued at $10,000. Six families are rendered homeless.

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Thirteen proposals for bonds were received to-day, amounting to about $1,961,000, at from 106·13@106·94. The awards will be $1,000,000 at from 106·13@106·55.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Snow Storm.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—About four inches of snow have fallen since last evening. The storm extends over New England. Appearances now indicate clearing up.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 15½c.; low middlings, 14½c. Flour quiet. Wheat firm; choice white, $1·75@1·80; fair to prime, $1·45@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·40@1·60. Corn scarce and higher; white, 77@79c.; yellow, 75c. Oats active at 55@56c. Rye, 85@95c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky—sales at 92c., but is generally held at 93@94c.

THE N. Y. ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The Indictment Against It—Failure of the Enterprise.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says:—

We published yesterday the full text of the indictment found against the Elevated Railroad Company. The purport of the somewhat lengthy and legally explicit document was that the system of posts, rails, etc., which has been erected on Greenwich street and Ninth avenue, is a nuisance to the public and especially dangerous to the "peace and welfare" of people who have occasion to travel in said thoroughfares. The indictment is certainly not a very pleasant affair for the stockholders in the enterprise, but we presume they will submit to the authorities of the city and county of New York in the end if they do not at present. We learn to-day that the gentlemen composing the company will contend against the indictment on the grounds that the road is pursuing its legitimate business under a legal charter. The company cannot be blamed for making this claim. Self protection is not only the first law of nature but of corporate bodies also. The charter for the "West Side Patent Elevated Railroad in Greenwich Street and Ninth Avenue" was granted by the Legislature, and may be found in Chapter No. 489 of the laws of 1867, of the State of New York. The legal right to build the railway is undoubted; but the enterprise is generally a failure. In the first place the method of propelling cars by means of stationary engines and long wire ropes is not entirely practical.

Dummy engines to run upon the rails would be better. Then the general public, especially ladies and children, would not ride in cars on rails elevated on posts to a level with the second story windows of houses along the line. The patrons of the road would be confined to those people who possess strong nerves, and have no fear of accidents. Merchants, business men, and residents along the line have been very urgent in their protests against the enterprise. For all these reasons the elevated railroad has proved a failure. We sympathize with the stockholders who have invested their money. Their enterprise was deserving of success. Men who endeavor to be public benefactors are to be commended rather than censured. Will the question as to the best method of quick transit between the upper and lower portions of the city ever be solved satisfactorily?

—Mr. George Peabody's remains have been removed from the tomb in the cemetery in Salem, Mass., and placed in a vault in the family lot in the same cemetery with the remains of his parents and sisters.

—California papers complain of a manifest increase in the number of shooting affrays throughout the State, and one of them ascribes it to the repeal of the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 W Jersey R 7s	96⅞	100 sh Reading R...	
100 sh Germ'n P R.	30	b5wn....	49⅜
20 sh 2d & 3d St..	55½	1000 do..b60wn.	49·44
100 sh O C & A R...	45¼	200 do.....	49·31
100 do.....b60.	45½	100 do.....	49·31
200 sh Penna...b60.	62½	700 do.....	49·31
100 do.....b60.	62½		

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

Camden & Amboy and Phila. & Trenton
Railroad Companies.
HOLIDAY XCURSION
FOR
NEW YORK.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $4 FOR THE ROUND TRIP, will be sold from Philadelphia for all trains of 30th and 31st of December and January 1, good to return from New York January 1, 2 or 3, or by any of the trains.
12 29 3t WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PIANOS.
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AN AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company.* If they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:—

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 1½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7·30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years *free from United States tax.* $1100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7·30s will yield per year in gold $80·30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
No. 114 South Third street, Philadelphia; Corner of Nassau and Wall streets, New York; No. 452 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country 12 28

SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
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